**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
*Corrected up to March* 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
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# The Bombay Gazette.

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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| BL CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 18th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 25th ,, |
| BL PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | J Orman | 1st Nov. |
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1889.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
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| MALWA | 2970 | 500 | G. W. H. Browne | 26th Sept. |
| COROMANDEL | 4499 | 800 | I. Reeves | 10th Oct. |
| KAISER-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | W. Atkinson | 24th ,, |
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STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail |
|---|---|
| BORMIDA | On the 8th October 1889. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
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Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

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| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | R. Deperis | 4,200 | 600 | 11th Sept. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessel. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MERTON HALL | J. Hughes | 4,100 | 500 | 13th Sept. |

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EDEN HALL | R. N. Jones | 3,600 | 400 | 25th Sept. |

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
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EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1889.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY of CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
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Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

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S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 15th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

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FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th September.

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BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | Hutchison | 3,547 | 20th Sept. |

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TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore ;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
T' was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore ;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger ; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was mapping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore ;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ail mens fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in battles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS :—
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Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

## USEFUL SILVER WATCHES.

THESE Watches can be recommended to those who do not wish to spend a large sum and still require a reliable timekeeper.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silver hunting key-winding high class cylinder movement | Rs. | 25 |
| Do. crystal face keyless, high class cylinder movement, bold figures on dial with stout hands, so that the time can be seen in a faint light | ,, | 30 |
| Do. hunting key-winding lever watch, strong lever movement, serviceable | ,, | 35 |
| Do. hunting keyless lever, stout case, medium size | ,, | 35 |
| Do. double crystal keyless lever, very strong works, a good railway watch | ,, | 35 |
| Do. hunting key-winding lever, chased or engine-turned case, medium size | ,, | 40 |
| Do. half-hunting keyless lever, half-cut balance with screws | ,, | 45 |
| Do. crystal face keyless lever with gilt winding knob, plain case, half-cut balance with screws—very convenient size | ,, | 45 |
| Do. crystal face keyless lever "Campaign," so called, as they are made to withstand the roughest use. Gold winding knob, strong lever escapement, strong ratchet and click spring. A sound article at a moderate price | ,, | 50 |
| Do. do. do. hunting | ,, | 65 |
| Do. do. do. ½-hunting | ,, | 60 |
| Do. half-hunting keyless lever watch, compensation balance, fully jewelled ¾-plate | ,, | 60 |
| Do. hunting key-winding English lever watch, capped, gold balance | ,, | 75 |
| Do. crystal face keyless lever, gold winding knob and gold hinge, compensation balance, ¾-plate, bold figures and hands, strong railway case | ,, | 85 |

A large stock of Calender, Repeater, Chronograph, and other complicated Silver Watches.

New Catalogue of Watches on application.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Repaired by an Experienced Electrician.

ELECTRIC BELLS SET UP.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Building, and Byculla Bridge.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 450 | Bore Sporting, 9 Shots | Rs. 100. |
| 500 | ,, Express, 5 Do. | Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110. |
| 450 | ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder) | Rs. 65. |
| 500 | ,, Do. | Rs. 65. |

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL products, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} N H . C H_3 C O \\ O C_2 H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

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|---|---|
| Commission on purchases and sales | ½ per cent. |
| Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody | ½ ,, |

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

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Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

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OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

| | |
|---|---|
| BLOODHOUNDS | £25 each. |
| DEERHOUNDS | £20 ,, |
| MASTIFFS | £20 ,, |
| BOARHOUNDS | £20 ,, |
| BULL DOGS | £20 ,, |
| BULL TERRIERS | £10 ,, |
| FOX TERRIERS | £10 ,, |
| IRISH TERRIERS | £10 ,, |
| WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS | £20 ,, |
| WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS | £10 ,, |

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
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NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. R. H. S. ISAACS has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1889.

NOTICE.

THE POWER-of-ATTORNEY granted by me to my Brother, PEDRO PEREIRA, is hereby cancelled.

PERCY PEREIRA.

Veerumgaum, September 9th, 1889.

CHUBB'S

PATENT FLAT DEED-BOXES.

No. 1—12 by 8 by 5 ..... Rs. 23
No. 2—14 by 10 by 5 ..... " 25
No. 3—16 by 12 by 6 ..... " 30

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 2nd instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 11th September 1889.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYRABOLAN or Harda collection of the Forests for 1889-90. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.
Khanapur Taluka .....3,500
Belgaum do. .....1,700
Total 5,200 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.
N. D. of Kanara .....2,100
S. D. of Kanara .....2,100
C. D. of Kanara .....300
Total 4,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

Tenders to be written in ENGLISH should reach the Undersigned by the 10th October 1889 at latest.

For farther particulars apply to the Undersigned

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Belgaum, 7th September 1889

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1889.

To declare a Dividend.

To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Goverdhundas Sewram as Directors.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September 1889.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from THURSDAY, the 19th, to THURSDAY, the 26th September 1889 (both days inclusive).

NOTICE is hereby given that CURRIMBHAI MOHAMED GOWLEE and BAPUBAI SABHANBAI NALBAND, of Bombay, Mohamedan Inhabitants, have agreed to mortgage,

Firstly.—All that the right of receiving the rent of Rs. 121 reserved by the sub-under-lease of the 17th August 1888 unto the said Currimbhai Mohamed Gowlee and Bapubhai Sabhanbhai Nalband, and all their right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever and the benefit and advantage of, in, and to the said sub-under-lease, and

Secondly.—All that piece of leasehold land subject to the said sub-under-lease dated 17th August 1888, situated on the west side of the Mazagon Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,653 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage standing on a portion measuring 533 square yards of the land and premises now in the occupation of the said Currimbhai Mohamed Gowlee and Bapubhai Sabhanbhai Nalband, the remainder being now in the occupation of Chandabhai Rajabhai Nalband, the underlessee, and the said land and premises are bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mazagon Road, on or towards the west by the property of Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esquire, C.S.I., on or towards the north by the property of Jooli Dewjee Asa and Pragjee Bhimjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, C.S.I., and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Currimbhai Mohamed Gowlee and Bapubhai Sabhanbhai Nalband.

All persons having any claim thereon by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 11th day of September 1889.

TYABJI AND DAYABHAI,
Mortgagees' Attorneys.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 10th September 1889 FOR SALE.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| BIOGRAPHY. | |
| Great Authors of English Literature: Their Lives and Selections from their Writings..... | 2 10 |
| Life of the Marquis of Dalhousie; by Capt L. J. Trotter ..... | 1 1 |
| CATHOLIC. | |
| Catholic Controversy; by H. J. D. Rider..... | 1 14 |
| Existence of God, in Three Chapters; by Ricard F. Clark, S. J..... | 1 4 |
| London Charterhouse; by Dom Lawrence Hendriks ..... | 9 8 |
| William George Ward and the Oxford Movement; by Wilfrid Ward..... | 8 12 |
| FICTION. | |
| Agatha Page; by Isaac Henderson ..... | 2 1 |
| Anstruther's Wife; by Josephine Mitchell..... | 3 12 |
| Cruise of "The Wanderoo," or Friday Nights at Sea; by Gordon Stables, U. M., M.D..... | 0 12 |
| Dead Heart; by Charles Gibbon..... | 1 8 |
| For the Right; by Julie Sutter ..... | 2 10 |
| Froudacity; by J. J. Thomas ..... | 4 8 |
| Father Fabian; by Emma Jane Worboise ..... | 2 10 |
| Little Mrs. Murray; by F. C. Phillips ..... | 1 8 |
| Owl and the Pussy Cat, and the Duck and the Kangaroo..... | 1 2 |
| Sant's Ilario; by F. Marion Crawford ..... | 2 4 |
| Mona's Choice; by Mrs. Alexander ..... | 1 8 |
| Shan Van Vocht; by James Murphy..... | 0 12 |
| True Detective Stories; by Inspector Moser ... | 0 12 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| Contemporary Portraits of Distinguished Men of Mark ..... | 11 4 |
| Cosmopolitan Recollections; by the Author of "Random Recollections," 2 vols ..... | 13 8 |
| Art and Literature. A Record and Review, Vol I. | 6 12 |
| Gothic Handbook; by Walter Marlow Ramsay.. | 4 8 |
| Glimpses of Irish Industries; by J. Bowles Daly | 4 8 |
| Humorous of Paris; by J. O'Gallighay..... | 0 12 |
| How I Spent My Twentieth Year; by the Marchioness of Stafford ..... | 6 8 |
| Iron and Steel Manufacture; by Arthur H. Hiorus ..... | 2 10 |
| Key-Notes for Life's Anthem ..... | 0 12 |
| Kant's Critical Philosophy; by John P. Mahaffy, D. D., 2 vols ..... | 10 8 |
| Marriage and Heredity; by J. F. Nisbet..... | 4 8 |
| Opening Speech for the Defence, delivered by Sir Charles Russell, Q. C., M. P..... | 1 8 |
| Rough Shooting; by T. E. Kebbel..... | 0 12 |
| William Hazlitt; by Alexander Ireland..... | 2 10 |

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| For Newest Books, 2 vols. a week ..... | Rs. 12 | Rs. 24 |

The selection must be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly List of Books issued by the Library.

*N.B.*—Ten per cent. discount allowed to Subscribers to Book Department of the Bombay Circulating Library.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY

FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay will be glad to see in the Municipal Office at noon on FRIDAY next the representative of any Firm that may be desirous of submitting a TENDER for ELECTRIC LIGHTING in any of the Streets of Bombay.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 11th Sept 1889

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September 1889, at 2 p.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss account for the year ending 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director's in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix there remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, the 14th, to SATURDAY, the 28th September 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 11th September 1889.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of THOMAS EDWARD BLAND, late of No. 4, Onslow Villas, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, a Captain in Her Majesty's 20th Regiment (Lancaster Fusiliers), European, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 20th day of February 1889, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 9th day of September 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SUEADE BROWN, of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court and two of the constituted Attorneys of HENRY CUSTANCE and FREDERICK AUGUSTUS KNIGHT DOYLE, the executors named in the said will for their use and benefit, and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency are required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sueade Brown on their behalf at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or about the first day of November 1889, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sueade Brown, as such administrators, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Henry Custance and Frederick Augustus Knight Doyle as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said Assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 11th day of September 1889

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Administrators' Solicitors.

## NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on the 5th instant, at which the following gentlemen were present:—

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Chairman.
George Cotton Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
The Hon'ble Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E.
Damodardas Tapidas, Esq.
Cursondas Vullubhdas, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
Runchordas Narotamdas, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq.
K. R. Cama, Esq.
Jehangirjee Hormusjee, Esq.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members will be held in the rooms of the Association on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., to consider the question of working short time in the Bombay Mills, on account of the present condition of the trade. The attendance of members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th September 1889.

NOTICE.

B. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF of the abovenamed Railway is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of (6,000) six thousand tons of FRESH SCREENED CARDIFF COAL and (800) eight hundred tons of FRESH SCREENED WEST HARTLEY COAL, to be taken into country craft, from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered into wagons at Bhowna gor Bunder. Tenders, which must be accompanied by an earnest-fee of Rs. 2.5 (in currency notes or Government Paper) will be received up to 12 o'clock, (Gunfire), 1st October 1889, and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal." The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves the right of rejecting any or all the TENDERS. Forms of tender can be had on application to

The STOREKEEPER,
B. G. I. P. Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of September 1889, at 2 p.m. afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors.

TULLUCKCHAND & SHAPOORJEE.
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1889.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAWNPORE.

THE Company having completed its third Mill, which contains 1,213 looms, or more than three times as many as the next largest mill in Northern India, are now prepared to undertake orders on cotton cloths at reduced rates.

The Company's Tent Branch having also been enlarged, orders for Tents, except Patent Tents, will be executed

AT ACTUAL COST.

As the object of maintaining this branch is solely to utilize the cloth made on the Company's premises, the Company deem it advisable to undertake this work in future at actual cost, and the public are invited to ascertain and compare this Company's rates with those of other Manufacturers, before placing orders for tents for the ensuing season.

All particulars on application to the Manager.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY.
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2, & 3, MY SPECIAL BRAND.
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. "Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. "Lady Manilla" } Manufactured from high-ly flavoured Dindigal Tobacco.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

One handsome and stylish new English-built VICTORIA, made to order, by "Fulker," light, of one or a pair of Arabs.

One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Morocco throughout, and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.

One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.

One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.

Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different makers, in good order.

A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.

And some sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.

TO BE LET.

Furnished and well situated BUNGALOW on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. J. Arnott.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

# RINGS.

Snake Ring, made of solid Gold, 2, 3, or 4 coils, Rs. 25 to Rs. 70.
Do. do. do. set with one or more gems, Rs. 65 to Rs. 600

## SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with red or white Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, in round, oval, or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

N.B.—Having secured the services of an able stone-cutter, a want long felt in Bombay, we are now in a position to execute Coats-of-Arms, Crest, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic or other devices, on Stone or Gold, in best style.

## GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS.

All Gold, engraved or chased, in a variety of designs, Rs. 12 to Rs. 28.

All Gold Motto Rings, "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," etc., Rs. 18 to Rs. 35.

Wedding Rings of Guinea Gold, according to thickness, Rs. 12 to Rs. 30.

## LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

A large collection of Ladies' Gold Rings of a cheaper description, set with Turquoise, Pearls, Diamonds, Corals, Sapphires, Rubies, Amethyst, etc., Rs. 15 to Rs. 70.

ESTIMATES AND CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION FREE BY POST.

BOMBAY. 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower. MARCKS & CO., LD., POONA. Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKE OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATON

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Musjid Bunder. | Bhosawul Junction*ac* | Chindwara | Parus |
| Chinchpoogly | Sowda | Satari | Dapki |
| Parel Station | Nimborah | Shapura | Akola |
| Dadur | Raver | Mirganj (for Marbie Rocks) | Boregaum |
| Sion | Khanapur | Nagpoor | Katipurna |
| Coorla | Burhanpur | Hula Gate | Mohona |
| Ghat-Cooper | Chandnee | Budlapoor | Koorun |
| Bhandoop | Mandwa | Wangal | Budnaira |
| Tannah*a* | Dongergaum | Narel | Malker |
| Deewa | Bagmar | Chinchowli | Chandoor |
| Callian Junction*ab* | Khundwa*ab* | Kurjuta*b* | Damergaum |
| Titwalla | Jawar | Padeadari | Poolgaum |
| Khadawali | Beerh | Khandalla | Dyalgaum |
| Wassind | Singaji | Lanowlee*a* | Wurdah*b* |
| Shapoor | Harsud | Karli | Pownar |
| Atgaum | Kirkeum | Sindee | Boree |
| Khurde | Bheringee | Tulligaun | Kaspri |
| Kussarah*a* | Hurda*a* | Salaivadi | Saigaon |
| Kgutpoora | Timoornee | Chinchwud | Jehwoori |
| Ghotee | Pagdhal | Kirkee | Keim |
| Bailgaum | Sewnee | Poonah*abd* | Barsee Rd |
| Deolalee B. Siding | Dharam | Loonee | Marheh |
| Nasick Rda | Khundi | Corooiee | Unger |
| Kheirwadee | Dularia | Yeoat | Mohol |
| Niphar | Harsee (for Hoshangabad) | Khairgaum | Packney |
| Lasulgaum | Rampur | Patus | Sholapurac |
| Munmar | Bagra | Dhond*b* | Hoodgee |
| Nandgaum*a* | Senuri | Borebail | Kurubgam |
| Naidongree | Sohagpore*ad* | Decksal and Bheagwan | Doodeh |
| Chalisgaum | Paparia (for Pachmari) | Kartruz | Goodoor |
| Kujgaum | Bankeri | Pomulwaree | Goolburga |
| Galna | Babai | Warengaum | Shahabad*abc* |
| Pachora | Gadawara | Nargaum | Wadi |
| Myjee | Bohanee | Khankeer | Nulwar |
| Mussawuda | Kureli (for Saugor) | Mulkapoor | Yedagherry |
| Sisowlee | Nursingpore | Biswa Bridge | Sydapore |
| Julgaum | Kuruk Bail | Julum*b* | Road |
| Bhadli | | Sheagaum*a* | Kistna |
| | | | Raichore |
| | | | Chicknago |

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wady Junca | Nawandgi | Gulaguda | Hyderabad |
| Chitapore | Tandura | Shankarpalli | Secundera-bad |
| Mulkid Gate | Dharur | Lingampallie | |
| Jram | Gangawaram | Musapetgate | |

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wadwan Junc. | Botad | Chital | Dhorajl |
| City | Ningala | Lunidhar | Sanash |
| Limbd | Ujalvar | Kunkavav | Songad |
| Chuda | Dhola Junc. | Khakhar | Sihore |
| Rampur | Jalia | Vavd. | Vartej |
| Kundli | Dhasa | Jetpur | Ghadechi |
| | Lathi | Jetalsar | Bhavnagar |

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jubelpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea
d 30 minutes or Dinner.

## INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 62 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

*N. B.*—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be accredited to 40, 45'55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | ,, 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL ..... | M6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | ,, 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | ,, 7,500,000 |
| The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ..... | ,, 2,600,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | ,, 2,000,000 |
| FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL ..... | 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | $ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | M6,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO. | |

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| Fire Premiums for | |
|---|---|
| 1862 | £300,000 |
| 1825 | £988,156 |
| '886 | £953,039 |

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | £2,196,972 | 3 | 1881 | £4,673,290 | 5 1 |
| 1876 | £3,492,950 | 1 4 | 1886 | £5,672 040 | 17 8 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM

REDUCED BY

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.

1st May 1889.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | $7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | $4,300,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... | $7,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

*Chairman*—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

*Deputy-Chairman*—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq. |
| W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq. |
| T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Possnecker, Esq. |
| J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq. |
| Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq. |

*Chief Manager*—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy. | Hankow. | Penang. |
| Bankok. | Hiogo. | Saigon. |
| Batavia. | Iloilo. | San Francisco. |
| Bombay. | Lyons. | Singapore. |
| Calcutta. | Manila. | Tientsin. |
| Foochow. | New York. | Yokohama. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | All | 13 pct. | 972½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | All | 10 do. | 1,005 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | All | 14 do. | 940 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | All | 6 do. | 122 |
| Hong. and Shanghai | 60,000 | 3,125 | .. | 17½ do. | 219 |
| National Bank | 37,320 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | 165 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 75 | 1,150 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 450 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 730 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 265 |
| Bellary | 630 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 390 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. | 0 | 20 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 105 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 100 | 2 | 125 | Rs. 20 | 145 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 265 | 415 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,100 |
| English Press & Mfg. | 400 | 259 | .. | | 240 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 0 | 1,500 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 505xd |
| Harvey & Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 445 |
| Khangaum Cotton Press Co | 240 | 450 | All | Rs. 45 | 410 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 0 | 225 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 0 | 55 |
| Mofasil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 0 | 455 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,350 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 0 | 560 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 82½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 2,189 | 600 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 400 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 500 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 475 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1,150 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 515 |
| Volkart Press | 605 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 685 |
| KhamgaumManfg.Co | 400 | | 250 | | 250nl. |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. | 1,308 | 1,000 | 1,000 | . | 1300 |
| Albert Edward Mills | | 0 | 500 | R | 400 |
| Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 3 | 91 |
| Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 300 |
| Ahmedabad Ginning | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | – |
| Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. | 4,800 | 125 | 125 | .. | .. |
| Ambica S. & M. Co. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | .. |
| Alliance Cotton Mfg. | 1,800 | 1 00 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 550 |
| Bellary S. & W. Mill | 871 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 224 | 575 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 430 |
| Bombay United S. & W. Co. | 900 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 720 |
| Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 20 | 200 | Rs. 0 | 140 |
| Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 4,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 1,170 |
| CityofBombay M'g.Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 995 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Ld | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 25 | 700 |
| Connaught Mills Ld. | 840 | 0 | 500 | Rs. 0 | 145 |
| Coorla S. & W. Ld. | 1,300 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 430 |
| David Mills Co., Ld. | 1,600 | 500 | Rs. 40 | Rs. 25 | 495 |
| Dhun Mills, Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,025 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,415½ | 500 | 500 | Rs. 70 | 660xd. |
| Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld. | 250 | 1 00 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 560 |
| Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. | 700 | 150 | 150 | Rs. 20 | 130 |
| Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite | .. | 1,00 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Guzerat S. & W. Co. | 420 | 1,000 | 1,00 | ... | 83 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 800 |
| Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 500 | 50 | ... | 660 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co. | 700 | 575 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 725 |
| Hyderabad Deccan S. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 730 |
| Indian Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,000 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills | 1,360 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 530 |
| Jamshed Mfg. Co. | 1,600 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 1 | 310 |
| James Greaves Mill | 1,320 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 2 | 665xd |
| Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original | 600 | 500 | 1 | | 100 |
| Increased | 1,483 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 1 | |
| Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld. | .. | 900 | 1,000 | .. | 775 |
| Jewraj Balloo S. & W. | 1,100 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 45 | 940 |
| Khandesh S. & W. | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 615 |
| Khattow Makanjee S. | 3,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 615xd |
| Lukhmidas Khimjee | 1,000 | 00 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 945 |
| Leopold S. Bleaching | 3,500 | 0 | 100 | Rs. 50 | 150 |
| Madras United S. | 600½ | | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,900xd |
| Mahaluxmi S. & W. | 650 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 500 |
| Maharaja Mysore S. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7 | 105 |
| Mazagon S. & Mfg. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 5 | 122½ |
| Marargee Gocouldas S. | 1,500 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,650 |
| Manockjee Petit Mfg. | 4,050 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,140xd |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. | 1,300 | 1 | 100 | | 10 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,500 | 1,0 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 680 |
| National S. & W. Co | 600 | 1,00 | 1,000 | | 250 |
| Oriental S & W. Co., | 5,720 | | 625 | Rs. 10 | 390 |
| People of India S. | 1,000 | 50 | 250 | Rs. 4 | 65 |
| Presidency Mills Co., | 743 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 1,095 |
| Prince of Wales S. | 2,189 | | 125 | ... | 30 |
| Queen S. & W. Co., | 799 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 760xd |
| Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld | 641 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,110 |
| sson S.& W.Co.,Ld. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,500 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | ... | 450 |
| Sholapore S.& W.Co. | | 10 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,350 |
| Soonderdas S. & W | 650 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 410 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. | 2,400 | 250 | 252 | Rs. 15 | 287½ |
| Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 350 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 10 | 950xd |
| Victoria Mfg. Co,Ld. | 600 | 0 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 350 |
| Veeramgaum S.& Mfg. | 800 | 500 | 500 | .. | .. |
| Western India S. | 1,200 | 1,000 | | Rs. 25 | 530 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cock Ashdown | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | } 10 | 202 |
| | 150 | 150 | 150 | } p.ct. | 152 |
| Badham Pile & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 140 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 625 | | 185 | Nil | 60 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 00 | 0 | 6 p.c. | 606 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c. | 615 |
| Bombay Ice Co., Ld. | 3,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 79 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 165 | Rs. | 3,550 |
| Do. (3rd issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. | 885 |
| Municipal Bonds | .. | .. | .. | p.c. | 107½ |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co. | 1,000 | 500 | | .. | 300 |
| Cooper, Madon Ld | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs | 11 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 470 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | .. | 155 |
| Geyer & Co, Ld. | 500 | 100 | 40 | .. | 40 |
| Indian Guaranteed Surety ship As. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 11 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | | 5 |
| Kurrachee Lighterage | 500 | 250 | 250 | .. | 75 |
| Kemp & Co, Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26 | 367½xd |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 75 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | .. |
| Napier Foundry | 500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 100 |
| Oriental Government Security Life As. | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 p.c. | 210 |
| Oriental Loan Asso. | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p.s. | 20 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 000 | 1000 | Rs. 19 | 367½ |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 65 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 99 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | .. | 9 p.c. | 99 |
| Southwell and Austin. | 1,000 | .. | 95 | .. | 85 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,000 | 25 | 500 | Rs. 5-8 | 10½ |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 1,305 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 85 | 1,250 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 100 | | Rs. 10 | 130 |
| Western India Flour M. Mody & Co. | 000 | 1 | 125 | Nil. | 35 48 |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 585xd |
| Empire Fire | .. | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 800 |
| Indian Fire | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,900 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. | ... | £10 | All | at 5 p.c | 2,550 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent. | ... | £ 18 | ... | at 5 p.c | 520 |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 14-14-6 |
| Carolas | ,, 247 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 224 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, 237 |
| Bar Silver, 17½ be tenees | ,, 106-7 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, 23-8 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch | ,, 23-11 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch | ,, 23-10-6 |
| Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch | ,, 23-10 |
| Pekin | ,, 23-5 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent | 98 5-1 |
| Four-and-a-half per cent | 103 |
| Municipal 5 per cent, Debenture Loans | 106 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | .. |
| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872 | .. |
| City of Paris Loan | 232 |
| Port Trust Bonds | 96½ |

## EXCHANGE.

| | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | On demand | 1s. 4 5-16d. |
| Do. do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 4 9-32d. |
| Do. do. | 3 Months sight. | 1s. 4 13-32d. |
| Do. do. | 4 Do do. | 1s. 4 7-16d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 4½d. |
| Do. Credit | 3 Do do. | 1s. 4 17-32d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 4 21-32d. |
| Do. Documents. | 3 Do do. | 1s. 4 9-16d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 4 11-16d. |
| Francs | 3 Do do. | 74½ |
| Do. | 6 Do. do. | 175½ |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 1-16 |
| Do. | 60 days | 99½ |
| Madras | At sight | 100 1-16 |
| Do. | 30 days' | do. nil |
| China | 60 Do. | do. 221½ |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th September, 1889.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·772 |
| Temperature of the Air | 82·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·4 |
| Dew Point | 75·7 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·811 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10). | 6·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day) | 88·1 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) | 77·8 |
| General Directions of Wind.* | NW, N, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | ·222 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month | 0·81 |
| ,, year | 62·14 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Sept. | 0·00 |

* From midnight to midnight.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Mercantile Press Company, 2 p.m.
Millowners' Association, 4 p.m.
University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Band, St. Mary's College, Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—Goa (s), arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lycia (s), for Antwerp ; Karagola (s), Kurrachee, &c. ; Deccan (s), Jedda ; and Oriental (s), Marmagao.

FAIR.—The annual Upper Colaba Fair will be held to-morrow evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Peshawar will be closed at the General Post office to-morrow at 8 a.m.

LOST.—Hormusji Byramji Mehta, residing at Church Gate Street, reports the loss of six gold buttons while playing cricket on the Esplanade on the 9th instant.

A STRIKE OF MILL HANDS.—On Tuesday morning last 120 Mill hands belonging to the Oriental Spinning and Weaving mill at Tardeo struck work. A police guard is kept at the mill premises to prevent a breach of the peace.

A MISSING GIRL.—Atmaram Narayen Simpi, residing at Cavel, reports that his daughter, aged 12 years, disappeared from home at 10 p.m. on the 9th instant, and it has not been discovered where she has gone to. The girl had gold and silver ornaments valued at s. 161.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Luximon Dowletta, a domestic servant residing in old Hanooman Lane, reports that on the night of the 8th inst. he slept on the verandah of his master's house, and on getting up at 2 a.m. he discovered that his silver armlet was missing from his arm. He suspected a man who slept alongside of him and enquiries were made, but no trace of the ornament has yet been discovered.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Krishna Govind was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with attempting to murder Juckoo, his wife, by striking her with an iron chopper, on Tuesday night last at his residence in New Nagpada. The injured woman being laid up in the J. J. Hospital, the case was postponed for hearing for a week, pending her recovery.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Pestonjee Dinshawjee, residing at Frere Road, reports that his wife gave two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, ten notes for Rs. 10 each, two for Rs. 5 each, and Rs. 6 in cash to his servant named Bhana on Tuesday to take to his office at Medows Street. The servant soon after returned and reported that he had lost the notes. He had the cash all right, as it was not put in the envelope that contained the currency notes.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College this evening at 5-45 p.m. :—

Lancers.....Blue Beard.....Coote.
Selection ...Fille de Madame Angot..Lecoq.
Valse.....Vergiss mein nicht .....Waldteufel.
March .....Wanderlied.....Reuner.
The Cyprus.Polka.....Ch. D'Albert.
Galop.....Bruder Lustig.....Budik.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PICK-POCKETING AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a Mahomedan lad, named Chand Muckajee, was charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing Rs. 4-8 from the pocket of Ramrao Anundrao, a student residing at Funuswady, while at the Victoria Gardens on Tuesday afternoon last. The accused was arrested while in the act of committing the deed, and handed over to the police. On pleading guilty to the charge he was convicted and ordered to be sent to the Yerrowda Reformatory for a period of two years.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 10th instant, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Vice-President, in the chair. There was present Drs. J. A. da Gama, L. I. Pinto, E. C. Tookins, H. I. Apoo, P. Lisboa, N. N. Katruck, Dadabhoy Jamasji, A. Boccarro, A. D. Mody, E. S. Bharucha, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The honorary secretary read two papers forwarded to him by Dr. Tribhowandaas Motichund, "Show of Junagadh," one on cancer of the rectum, and sigmoid colotomy, and the other on hydrocephalus.

CHARITY ABUSED.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Shaik Bibun Babun was charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a metal watch and chain, a purse containing Rs. 7-10, a bunch of keys, and four pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 19, the property of Moortanjee Hoosain Meer Imam Alli, an embroiderer, from his residence at Camateepoora on Tuesday night last. The accused, it appears, was taken into complainant's house on charity and fed and clothed. On Tuesday night he committed the theft and decamped. Yesterday morning he was arrested by the police while endeavouring to dispose of the stolen property in the native town, and the owner of the property being subsequently traced, he identified the articles as having been stolen from his residence and also identified the prisoner as the person who had acted so ungratefully after all his benevolence towards him. On pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner at the Morgue into the circumstances connected with the death of Kooshaba Bappoo, aged 50 years. It was on the morning of the 2nd instant, while returning to his house at New Hanooman Lane, carrying a bucket of water on his head, and while passing the ruins of a building near by, the bucket struck against a cross beam, which fell on him on the spot. Balia Shewa and three other Hindoo neighbours were examined. They said that some posts and beams belonging to the ruined house, owned by Purmanundas Jeebundas, had been exposed unsupported by walls, and two beams projected from the first floor of this old building, supported by upright posts. About nine days ago Balia and the other neighbours were having their morning meals in their respective rooms, when they heard a crash outside and an alarm raised. They immediately left their meals, and on running out on the road saw the deceased lying on the ground near the ruins of the house with three pieces of timber upon him. They helped to remove them, when the old man was found dead. The building is an old ruined house, and it has been standing there in that state for the last three or four years. They had not seen anybody working there to remove that building before the death of the deceased occurred. The jury upon the evidence adduced returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the death of Kooshaba Bappoo was caused by injuries received by the fall upon him of a beam projecting from an old and disused building ; that this beam of timber was dangerous to persons passing by the building, and should have been removed before it fell by the Municipal Inspector of buildings of the district, named Muncherjee Eduljee, who by neglecting to perform his duty has committed a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide."

IN the month of July 2,340 emigrants left Calcutta for the Colonies,—1,211 for Demerara and 1,129 for Trinidad.

SURELY thetime has passed a contemporary think when every Municipal Board should print a long and elaborate report of its doings, however insignifiaant, during any given year, and distribute it to all and every one for information—but hardly, it may be supposed, for guidance. The Secretary to the Municipal Board in Bareilly in the North-Western Provinces, it says, has lately delivered himself of a dozen or more pages of petty details of receipts and expenditure, all of which might be found by those who care to seek them in the twenty odd pages of authorized statistical returns. The Magistrate, in forwarding this report, with a keen sense of the value of concentration, sums up the doings and omissions of the Board in half a sheet of foolscap. No one member, he reports, takes the least interest in sanitation, probably looking on it, as we explained at length only recently, as some one's fad, and a useless source of worry. A drain was nade pucka and a water-lift purchased, and Rs. 5 were paid for killing dogs, and a few rupees, quite incommensurate with the Board's income, were spent on education or charitable objects, and the net result is that a considerable saving might have been made under the head of printing charges.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 7, 1889.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr B H BADEN-POWEL has been permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

The Govr-Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884 :—

Mr J Frizelle, Bengal Civil Service, temporary Judge of the Chief Court, to be a Judge of that Court, vice Mr B H Baden-Powell, C I E, Bengal Civil Service.

Mr A W Stogdon, Bengal Civil Service, to be a temporary Judge of the Chief Court until 15th Aug, 1889.

The following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 13th May, 1889 :—Col E J Gunthrope, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd (offig 2nd) class, to officiate as a Dist Supt of Police of the 1st class ; Mr H A Heath, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd class, to officiate as a Dist Supt of Police of the 2nd class ; Mr H F Cotgrave, Dist Supt of Police, 4th class, to officiate as a Dist Supt of Police of the 3rd class ; and Mr Yezdiar R Viccaji, Assist-Supt of Police, 1st grade, to officiate as a Dist Supt of Police of the 4th class.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Rev A A Sharp, Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to reappoint the Hon Sir W C Petheram, Kt, Q C, whose tenure of office has expired by effluxion of time, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days of Capt E S Wood, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Dugh Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from 15th July, 1889, and until further orders :—

Mr C J Ponsonby, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Conservators and to hold charge of the Oudh Circle, in addition to his own duties.

Mr W G Allan, Depy Consvr, 2nd grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, —to officiate in the 1st grade of Depy Conservators.

The following temporary promotions and reverions are made consequent on the return to duty from furlough of Lieut-Col G J van Someren, MGLI, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, and until further orders :—

Lieut Col van Someren—to officiate in the 1st grade of Consvrs from 10th Aug, 1889, and to hold charge of the Berar Forest Circle from 10th to 12th Aug, 1889 (both dates inclusive).

Mr E P Dansey, Offig Consvr, 3rd grade, Berar,—reverted to his substantive appointment of Depy Consvr, 3rd grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, from 10th to 12th Aug, 1889 (both dates inclusive), but remained on duty in Berar during that period, and resumed charge as offig Consvr, 3rd grade, of the Berar Forest Circle from Lieut-Col van Someren on the afternoon of the latter date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J Wade, Supt of the Office of the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed to be Extra Assist Resident, Hyderabad, and Superintendent of the Residency Civil Offices (on probation), with effect from the 20th Augt, 1889, vice Mr A W S Murray, deceased.

☞ With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mons Pernet as Consul for France at Bombay.

Lieut K D Erskine, Offig Political Assist of the 3rd class, is posted as Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana.

Lieut G F Chenevix-Trench, Offig Political Assist of the 3rd class, is posted as Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent, and to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in Rajputana.

Capt A F DeLaessoe, CMG, CIE Offig Political Assist of the 1st class, is posted, until further orders, as Assist Commissioner of Ajmere.

Lieut J L Kaye, Offg Sqdn Officer, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the third class, and is posted as Assistt to the Govr-Genl's Agent for Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Consequent on the appointment of Col R Bullock, Depy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be Civil and Sessions Judge, the following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 1st July, 1889 :—

Col E S Ludlow, CIE, Madras Staff Corps, Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be a Depy Commissioner of the 2nd class, but to continue to be seconded during his employment in foreign service.

Col F W Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class, and Offg Depy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be a Depy Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Mr A Elliot, Assist Commissioner of the 1st class, and Offg Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be a Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class.

The appointment of Col Grant is provisional, under the operation of article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 7th July, 1889, consequent on the replacement of the services of Col F W Grant, Bengal Staff Cops, Depy Commissioner of the 2nd class, at the disposal of the Military Dept :—

Mr H S Nicholetts, Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class, and offig Depy Commissioner of the 2nd class to be a Depy Commr of the 2nd class.

Col H de P Renniok, Bengal Staff Corps, Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Depy Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Mr A J Dunlop, Assist Commissioner of the 1st class, to be a Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class, but to continue to be seconded during his employment in foreign service.

Mr R D Hare, Assist Commissioner of the 1st class, to be a Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class, but to continue to be seconded for employment in foreign service.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr J C E Branson, Depy Accountant-Genl, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days, from the 14th Sept, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C R C Kiernander, Depy Auditor-Genl, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 8th Oct, 1889.

Surgn-Major J Scully (Bengal Estabt), Assay Master, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 11th Oct, 1889.

Surgn-Major H P Yeld (Bengal Estabt), Offig Assay Master, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta, but will continue to officiate at Bombay till relieved by Major Martin. Surgn A Milne (Bomby Estabt), Offig Depy Assay Master, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta, until he is relieved by Surgn-Major Yeld.

Mr E Lawrence, Under-Secretary to the Govt of India in this Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, from the 16th Oct. 1889.

Mr E Rule, Comptroller of India Treasuries, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, from the 11th Oct. 1889.

Mr J E Cooke, Depy Accountant-Genl, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller of India Treasuries during Mr. Rule's absence on privilege leave.

Mr E J Siukinson is confirmed in the appointment of Secy to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept, with effect from the 16th July, 1889.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Capt C C St E Lucas, Dep Assist Commissary Gen, 1st class, to be Assist Commissary Gen, 4th class ; and Lieut G F D Hamilton, Dep Assist Commissary Gen, 2nd class, to be Depy Assist Commissary Gen, 1st class,—with effect from the 28th July, 1889, vice Major E F J De C. Rennick, Assist Commissary Gen, 4th class, deceased.

Lieut H B Murray, Bengal C S, 34th Bengal Infy (Pioneers), to be Dep Assist Commissary Gen, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 25th July, 1889.

Lieut F Murry, Bengal S C, offig Q M, 20th Bengal Inf (Duke of Cambridge's Own), to be Depy Assist Commissary Gen, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 21st Aug, 1889.

FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secty of State for India :—Col W I Bax, General List, Infantry, (p.a.) for fifty-two days ; Col M Clementi, Bengal S C, (p.a.) till 11th June, 1890 ; Lieut-Col E B Bishop, Bengal SC, (p.a.) for seven days ; and Capt E H Rodwell, Bengal SC, (p.a.) for six months.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieut-Col J Mellish Madden, B Genl List, Infantry ; 1st Sept, 1889.

Lieut-Col D G Pitcher, Bengal SC, 3rd Sept, 1889.

Lieut-Cols H H P Cowper and C G Cautley, Bengal General List, Cavalry ; Lieut-Cols J S Blaxland, and S L Bagshawe, Madras General list, Infantry, 4th Sept 1889.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Assist Commissary and Hony Capt C O'Gorman (since retired) to be Depy Commissary, with effect from the 1st Nov, 1884.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Store-Sergt J Collinson to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 20th June, 1889, vice Sub-Condr, F. Ford, seconded.

Col Sir J. W. Ridgeway, K C S I, C B, General List, Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th Aug 1889, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Capt and Depy Commissary A B Cross, Commissariat Dept, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 14th Aug, 1889.

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps—Mr. Alan Cadell to be Major-Commandant, vice Reynolds, resigned.

4th Administrative Battalion, N-W Provinces Volunteers—Second Lieut E Layton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Adjt, with effect from the 6th May, 1889, vice Lieut R H Twigg, resigned.

East Indian Railway Vol. Rifle Corps—Lieut-Col D W Campbell. C I E, and Lieut-Col Noblett St, Leger Carter, having each completed twenty years' commissioned service, are granted the honorary rank of Col.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Capt R F Springett and Lieut J W W Welsh resign their commissions.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Marine have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India :—Capt E Bishop, Port Officer, Aden (m c) for six months ; First grade officer G A Lye (m c), for two months ; and First grade officer W H Crozier (m c), for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Vyall, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is transferred to Burma, for employment on Provincial Works.

Mr. St J Hewitt, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, Rajputana, temporarily employed in the Railway Branch, is transferred permanently to State Railways.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assist Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—W Monies, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem ; J R Tickell, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade ; E J Keelan, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; Major S Smith, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; C V MacIvor, Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem to be Ex Engr, 1st grade ; G H List, Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade ; A J Oldham, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; C W Hodson, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; Major H O Selby, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; C H C Bickerton, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; M J Chabrel, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; W S Haig, Assist Engr, 1st grade to be Ex Engr, 4th grade ; W G Gilchrist, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade ; F B Hebbort, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; W E Newham, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem ; G T St A Nixon, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank ; J R Tickell, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem to be Ex Engr, 4th grade ; and C S Killick, Assist Engr, 1st grade, to b Ex Engr, 4th grade.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—1 puncheon whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Persia s—100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—13 cases biscuits, Hormaz Sheriar ; 3 cases perambulators, S C Majoo ; 500 kegs red lead, Owen and Okell.
Cathay s—1 hogshead port, R Ramchandra and Co.
Ganges s—5 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.
Govino s—52 drums turpentine, E Tyebally ; 1 case medicine, Thomson and Taylor ; 171 packages provisions, &c., A H G Hoosein ; 27 cases paper, A Esoofally ; 5 cases paper, N Mahomedally ; 125 cases

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MOCTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

I. O. G. T. "EDINA" LODGE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY and At Home at the Temperance Hall, Lower Colaba, at 7-30 p.m., 12th September, 1889. Public invited.

NO FAMILY should now be without our Kioto Dinner Set for 6 Persons, 30 Pieces, for a trifling sum of Rs. 16. Cheapest ever offered for the quality.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ON VIEW at Tamarind Lane, Fort, valuable Mill-Stores belonging to the estate of the late Mr. J. L. Greaves, to be SOLD on SATURDAY, 11th September.

ORANGE PEKOE, pure and unadulterated "Sirocco" Dried DARJEELING TEA, rich, fragrant and mellow, direct from the Garden.—BULL and Co, General Merchants, No. 1, Sardars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, No. 1 Rs. 3 and No. 2 Rs. 2-12 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE two smart PARSEE YOUTHS accustomed to write Guzrathi for Vernacular Journals. Salary Rs. 25 to 30. Apply to "ENERGY," care of this paper.

WANTED a GOANESE or HINDOO CLERK with a fair knowledge of English. Good writing indispensable. Apply C. F. J., care of this office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT with a small share in a well-established business. Apply to "CAPITAL," care of this paper.

WANTED a good COPYING CLERK for up-country. Must be a good hand. Apply "D.," this office.

MONEYED PARTNER WANTED for the purpose of extending a well-established business yielding excellent profits. Apply to A. B. C., care of this paper.

WANTED a NURSERY GOVERNESS. Salary Rs. 50. No beer or wine (French, Swiss, or German preferred.) No Eurasian need apply. Two ayahs kept. Hills summer and winter. Good references required. Apply, stating age, nationality, capabilities, and giving references, to Mrs. LLOYD, care of Major Lloyd, Garrison Instructor, Dalhousie, Punjab.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

JAVA CIGARS equal to MANILLAS. Rs. 3 per box.—J. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

FOR SALE—A thorough-bred English RETRIEVER and a Manchester Black and Tan TERRIER, at a low figure. No. 47, care of this office.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

VERY ELEGANT—NEW.—The Flexible Silver BRACELET with WATCH, specially adapted for Ladies. Best make, highest finish.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 4 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150, 250 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz. ..... Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund ..... Rs. 12.
Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON, Allahabad.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
*Terms and particulars upon application.*
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
*Complete and easy reference.*
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
*Cloth Limp Cover.*
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

## THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

*The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

*This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.*

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
*and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.*
*Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.—
1 case colored trousering cloth.
2 cases colored velvet.
1 case white flannel.
5 bales grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
23 cases Dreber's beer in quarts and pints.
DD AM—8 cases milk powder, ex s.s. Ganges.
AKK-68—1 case indiarubber tooth-combs.
20 cases mineral water.
246 bundles Swedish hoop iron.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, September 12, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms as follows:—
On account and at the risk of Noormahomed Hajee Cassam—
A S G T—175—2763-72. 10 cases soap.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Suliman—
A S—225—5032-3. 2 cases straw hats.
On account and at the risk of Cassum Sukoor—
A S—134—51-7. 4 cases walking-sticks.
On account of the concerned—
A collection of fancy goods, plush photo albums, writing cases, jewel cases, billiard balls, walking-sticks, whips, ladies and gents' silk umbrellas, dressing cases.
61 pieces Japanese gold chintz.
1 case samples of hats and boots.
5 new musical boxes.
1 case marble timepieces.
A lot of blackwood full carved teapoys, flower pot, stands, marble-top side tables and teapoys.
An invoice of 50 casks of writing and copying ink, gum, quill pens &c.
2 cases T. and J. double foolscap.
5 ,, fine thin leather and note papers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, September 12, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET, MOOMBADAVI.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Javorchand Partabchand, by virtue of the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of December, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Kadar Fakir Mahomed and Mahomed Fakir Mahomed, the following immoveable property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Kanojee Khundajee, and partly by the temple of Shri Gunpati, on the west by the property of Limjee Manockjee Seth, on the north by the compound of Mombadevie, and on the south by Shaik Memon Street, and which the said land contains by admeasurement 51 square yards or thereabouts, assessed formerly under Municipal No. 312 and now under ward No. 194, and street Nos. 331 and 333, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kadar Fakir Mahomed and Mahomed Fakir Mahomed.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, attorney for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE of valuable and handsome Bungalow Furniture, rich Oleographs, Velvet Hall Carpet, Piano by Schroeder (Mc Combie and Wright), Musical Boxes, Treasury Safes, Hink's Lamps, Books, China Matting, Garden Flower Pots, &c., &c.
On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 72-74, Chowpatty, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq, Official Assignee H. C. and assignee for the estate and effects of Gopinanhjee Shadashivjee, an insolvent, the valuable blackwood, teakwood and inlaidwork household furniture, &c., consisting of round tables with marble slabs, spring, seated drawing-room sofas, couches, chairs, centre seats and easy chairs lined with silk and cretonne, pier, side, toilet and oval tables, teapoys, what-nots, lady's writing desk, office tables, chiffoniers and almirahs with mirrors, gilt framed pier glasses, 6 inch oleographs, piano by Schroder (McCombie and Wright), piano stool, musical boxes, Hink's table lamps, Tucker's argand lamps, globe lamps, flower vases, bronze and alabaster figures, English velvet carpet with border (large), wardrobes, glass-door cupboards, iron treasury safes, toys, books, bedstead, iron bed, and cots with bedding, door curtains, clocks, stone water filter, teak tables, reclining, light, ebony arm and rocking chairs, baizetable table, riding saddle, stools, stair case carpet, China matting, garden pots with plants, &c., &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, September 2th, 1889.


# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

REUTER'S quotation of 42½d. per oz. for Bar Silver, which is 1-16d. higher than Monday's price wired through the same channel, confirms the news of improvement in the position of the metal, which private advices enabled us to notice last evening. In Rupee Securities there was no change yesterday, and Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered. Consols were unchanged at 97⅛, and French Rentes in Paris remained at 86. Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·29. The Indian Council placed an extra lakh and a half of Wire Transfers on Calcutta yesterday at 1s. 4 11-32d., which is 1-16d. above the rate obtained at the regular allotments last Wednesday, and 1-32d. higher than that of the extra sales on Friday. Mercantile and Hongkong Bank shares advanced 10s. per share, say, to £26 and £53, respectively.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, and the market closed quiet, the day's business having been upon a very small scale, the total Sales reaching only 4,000 bales, including 600 Surats. These closed dull, though without any change in prices; but American Arrivals were again lower, the nearer deliveries showing a decline of 3-64d., and the most distant of 1-64d., while in the intermediate positions the fall was 1-32d. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The American Agricultural Bureau report, according to a telegram through Reuter under yesterday's date from Washington, states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 86⅝ per cent., which is materially less favourable than it was for August, when, it will be remembered, the condition was estimated by the Bureau at 89 3-10 per cent., though it compares with 83·8 last year and 82·8 for the year before, and an average of 83·6 for September for the previous five years. The crop is stated to be backward owing to excessive moisture, which retards the development of the bolls. Caterpillar and bollworm have done slight damage in the Gulf States.

September Futures advanced another 5 points in New York yesterday, say to 10·71 cents; but the prices of ready Mid.-Uplands was unaltered at 11⅜ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales, comparing as undernoted with the figures for the preceding two years:—

| | 1889. | 1888. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts ... | 14,000 | 7,000 | 23,000 |
| Three days' do. ... | 47,000 | 25,000 | 62,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. ..... ... | 98,000 | 64,400 | 162,900 |

Here enquiry for the staple both from local spinners for ready stuff and from exporters for arrival contracts appears to have quite subsided, the only business reported to-day being in a little old Bengal from stock at Rs. 185-7 per candy. Yesterday's prices, however, are repeated; all round, though with a quiet, not to say rather weak, feeling at closing.

WHEAT continues dull in tone, being neglected by shippers, and very little business has transpired again to-day; but previous rates are still quoted for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—No improvement in demand for *Linseed* or *Rapeseed* has been noticeable to-day, but the few transactions which have taken place have been upon the basis of our last quotations, the market closing with a dull feeling.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 1,899 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 4,235 cwt. |
| Linseed ..... | 3,037 ,, |
| Rapeseed ..... | 3,122 ,, |
| Poppyseed ..... | 1,554 ,, |
| Castorseed ..... | 4,010 ,, |

FREIGHTS continue quiet. Business has been done for Marseilles at 20s. 6d. per ton for February-March shipments, and a German steamer has been berthed for Hamburg with a part cargo of cotton at 23s. 9d. per ton for January-February loading.

EXCHANGE opened firm at yesterday's quotations and has continued steady thereat, but with no Mercantile Bills coming out and not much enquiry for remittance, a very moderate amount having been placed at 1s 4 5-16d. for Bank Wire Transfer and 1s. 4 11-32d. for Demand, at which rates there was only one seller, Banks generally having been awaiting the result of Council allotments. We quote as follows, the same rates being named ready and forward, both for buying and selling:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand... | 1s. 4 11-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic..... | 1s. 4 5-16d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight... | 1s. 4 15-32d. | ,, |
| Credits do. ..... | 1s. 4 9-16d. | Is. to ¼d. |
| Francs do. ..... | 1·74¾. | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued to advance a little, and during the greater part of the day 98½ was quoted for Fours both for cash and the rest account, while for the October settlement, 98⅝ has been the rate; before closing, however, some further improvement took place, and the cash price became 98 9-16. For the other denomination 102¾ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—The little business passing to-day has been almost entirely on Mill Scrip, and in every case where we have to report any change, it is again in favour of buyers. David and Luckmidas Mill shares are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 495 for the former, and Rs. 945 for the latter; Bombay United, Coorla, and Western India are all Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 700, Rs. 430, and Rs. 530, respectively; City of Bombay Manufacturing are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 995. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs 7½ lower, at Rs. 972½ per share.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 11.—The barometer has fallen at most of the stations, but the changes are almost everywhere small, and hence the pressure of distribution is practically unchanged over the greater part of the country. The barometer has fallen briskly at Allahabad and Benares, and a very shallow depression and feeble cyclonic circulation overlie the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. Winds are very light and irregular in Burma, and moderate south-west winds are blowing at the head of the Bay, northerly winds at Ratnagiri and Bombay, and westerly winds on the Malabar Coast. Temperature is nearly three degrees higher than usual in Bombay and the Punjab. Showers, local in character, have been received in Assam, Behar, Malabar, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Madras, and Burmah. The weather conditions are unchanged, and shower probable, except in North-West India.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(SEPTEMBER 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Guadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 9·50 on Thursday, the 12th inst.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 11th Sept. 1889.

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission.* Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran ..... | 11 | 7 | 28 | ... | 27 |
| Suez ..... | 11 | 6 | ... | 1 | 57 |

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 11th Sept. 1889.

| — | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta ..... | ... | 50 | ... | 7 |
| ,, Kurrachee ... | ... | 16 | ... | 4 |
| ,, Madras... .. .. | ... | 26 | ... | 1 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DANE—September 4, at Bakrota Hall, Dalhousie, the wife of L W Dane, B C S, of a daughter.
EARLE—September 6, at Kurseong, the wife of Archdele Earle, of a son.
JOHNSTON—August 30, at Simla, the wife of Captain J T Johnston, of a son.
LOVE—September 9, at Chopauk Park, Madras, the wife of Captain H D Love, Royal Engineers, of a son.
RIDEOUT—August 19, at Thayetmyo, Burmah, the wife of Lieut F C W Rideout, M S C, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUGHES—WOOD—August 28, at Agra, by the Rev D Jones, Alfred Edward Hughes, P W D, second eldest son of Mr B V Hughes, Survey of India, to Estelle Clemence Consaloe, widow of the late Mr H C C Wood, Barrister, N W P, and only surviving daughter of the late Mr A D Johnson.
PIGOTT—GRANT—August 24, at St Saviour's Church, Mount Abu, by the Rev C H Badham, Charles Lovell Pigott, Postal Department, to Edith Mabel (Totsy) Grant.

DEATHS.

KERNOT—September 5, at Calcutta, Dr C N Kernot.
SUTHERLAND—September 5, at Moradabad, the infant daughter of A Sutherland.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1889.


A DULY signed requisition to the Sheriff to call a public meeting to protest against the proposed Sunday departure of the mail has now been sent in. A public meeting is to be called for Wednesday next. The leading members of the various communities have been asked by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam to meet this afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to arrange preliminaries. The Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, will preside, and the Bishop of Bombay will be present. A telegraphic intimation has been sent to the London press that a public meeting of the citizens will be held to protest against the proposed change. The action taken by the Corporation of Bombay has also been telegraphed to the English press. The Bishop of Bombay and those prominent citizens, who are co-operating with him in organising the meeting, yesterday gave the usual legal notification to the Sheriff, Mr. J. U. Yajnik.

FROM a telegram that reached India a few days back it appears that the Secretary of State has not felt disposed to whitewash the concessionaires of the Hyderabad Deccan Company, as it was confidently expected that he would do. Notwithstanding the explicit statement by the Committee of the House of Commons that the concessionaires had received more than was properly their due out of the Company's capital, many believed that the Secretary of State was only waiting the rising of Parliament to grant the Company an extension of time. By an extension of the time in which to select its permanent grants, the Company's directors, no doubt, hoped either to sell the property well in whole or part, or otherwise to raise fresh capital with which to work it, and the concessionaires, we imagine, on their side expected the value of the first issue of shares to be so maintained that either they would directly profit, or at any rate gradually transfer their shares to a new and quite innocent shareholding body, to the gradual burying of their own part of the business in oblivion. This double expectation, the quite unlooked-for action of the Secretary of State, has disappointed. A company that has already existed for some time without capital has now to exist also without a property, or, if not altogether without a property, with only a restricted possession of the Nizam's mineral wealth, to keep which even £150,000 has to be subscribed in cash by the concessionaires and returned to the Company. The India Office will allow the Hyderabad Company to take up whatever coal grants it is entitled to choose until 1896. But the diamonds and gold are to be surrendered. Lord Cross has accepted the offer of the £150,000 made by Mr. Watson, but concedes the coal only for that consideration. Lord Cross may be credited with thinking that if the Company wants to keep the diamonds and gold also, they must have corresponding funds to work them with, and, as we have before pointed out, £450,000 is what is required for a satisfactory development of all the Nizam's minerals. An extra £150,000 will do very well for the coal, but is much too little for the precious stones and metals as well. This extra £300,000 it was that the Company had hoped to raise in fresh capital if, as was expected, the concessions had been extended fully for all the minerals. Always supposing the decision of the India Office to be rightly reported, its justice will meet with the approbation even of those who for a time seemed to be willing to let the Company off too easily. Among these were apparently the authorities in India, both at Hyderabad and at Simla. If the conscience money required is subscribed and the coal mines afterwards worked properly, the coal industry of the Deccan has a secured future. Coal is much wanted all through the south of India at reasonable rates. Bombay, we venture to prophecy, will buy it freely when the character of the coal is better known. The Nizam will at once obtain handsome royalties from his coal. He will get back his gold and diamond mines (the mines existing at present wholly in the future), and can lease the areas to others, or, if he so pleases, work them through his own officers. Moreover, the credit of the Nizam's Government will be re-established. The chief reason that is said to have influenced Sir Asman Jah to admit the Company to pardon was that any other course would have impaired the Nizam's credit. He feared that unless he made the best of a bad bargain, he might be unable to make any good bargain hereafter. The present administration of Hyderabad, moreover, had nothing to do with the first granting of the concessions, and it would have been ungenerous in the new Minister's eyes to upset and cancel the acts of his predecessors, and injudicious too, we may add, so long as the Government of India was prepared to stand by them. The Government of India are sometimes believed to have passed the Mehdi Hassan compromise because Mehdi Hassan as the Nizam's agent had agreed to it. But as the Parliamentary Committee had pronounced such arrangement between a city financier and an agent from a Native State inexpedient, it is more reasonable to suppose that the Government of India was actuated by the same impulse as the Government of Hyderabad in sanctioning the compromise, and without thinking so much of the strict rights and wrongs of the matter, wished to restore the Nizam's credit, to support his Administration and to close an unpleasant controversy—a controversy, moreover, that was impeding business at Hyderabad very materially at the time.

Now, however, that the India Office has taken the matter up the responsibility is removed to London, and the city people will have no excuse for misunderstanding how it is that the Hyderabad Company has not been able to secure all that its prospectus promised. Nor need there be any further discussion of this matter in Hyderabad. The officials there have done all they can to keep faith with the City. The Nizam is not a shareholder, and we do not believe the Company's shares are any longer held extensively by anybody in Hyderabad. The effect as regards the Company of the Secretary of State's decision may not be immediately apparent. Exaggerated financial expectations die hard, and it will be some time yet perhaps before the shareholding body finally understands that neither a capital of £150,000 nor of £300,000, even if invested in good coal mines, will pay a dividend worth having on a million sterling. To get the large output hoped for—large, that is to say, for so new an enterprise as is coal in Southern India—prices will need to be closely adjusted to meet the competition at distant depôts of wood and English coal. A large business, such as would be an annual sale of even 100,000 tons of coal, would not, experts tell us, realize the expected profit. Still less would the sale of 300,000 tons, supposing so much possible in the year, maintain a margin over expenditure large enough to meet a dividend of £50,000 or seven lakhs of rupees. The worst of the matter is that now the glamour of the gold and diamonds is likely to be removed, the eyes of the public will be quickly opened to the true possibilities of even good coal. Mr. Watson's next move will be awaited with great interest, for he has a difficult game to play if he wishes to traverse Lord Cross's exceedingly well-advised decision. We wish we could say we were sorry for the dilemma the Company is now in, but we cannot regret an order that may relieve the Nizam's Government and revenues of an undeserved incubus, and that will teach financiers that private enterprise in India is not to be made a cloak for gigantic plunder.

IF we may judge from the home papers brought by last mail, it would appear that the rapid spread of the strike, until it assumed gigantic proportions, has been in great part due to the influence exercised by John Burns, the Socialist agitator, who played a similar part in the demonstrations of the unemployed in London a year ago, and who now announces his intention of contesting the vacancy in Dundee. When the first batch of men turned out and formed a procession Mr. Burns promptly recognised the opportunity and placed himself at the head of the procession. With these men, whose numbers were not at all formidable, he drew out thousands. The process was simple. On arriving at the gate of a wharf he would call a halt, and take measures for communicating with the men inside. On one occasion he clambered to the top of an immense van laden with skins from Russia; and on another he stood upon a window sill some eight or ten feet from the ground, and hooked his coat on to the iron railing to prevent his falling. The cheering of the vast concourse of people soon attracted the inmates of the wharf, who were not slow to put themselves into positions from which Mr. Burns' voice was audible. Thus ensconsed with his loud voice, it did not take him long to persuade them to join the strikers, and very soon the procession, with a large accession to its ranks, was *en route* to the next wharf. Mann and Tillett, men of a similar stamp to Burns, but not so influential, placed themselves at its head. Lacking organization, the dock-labourers were believed to be the last class of men in England to engage in a strike of serious magnitude. What they lacked in organization Messrs. Burns and Co. have supplied, and up to a certain point their assistance was valuable to the strikers. Now it would seem to be positively injurious, and the men, though receiving monetary aid from Australia and from other sources, appear willing to work if their leaders would only allow them. Australia's £14,000, though large, will only afford temporary and very partial relief; and if the deadlock continue much longer, the loss of work will have serious results for the men and their families. The views of the dock-labourers are clearly put in the report of replies to a series of questions put by Burns the day before the mail left. The first question was: "Do you concede the four hours' call?"—this being a term indicating that the labourer shall be taken on for not less than four hours at a time. The answer was: "Yes, we willingly concede that point—where four hours are left of the working day." "Do you decline to give up your right to engage labour at any hour?" "Yes. We will not, however, exercise the right arbitrarily, though we cannot allow you to dictate to us." The directors conceded two points. In the first place they agreed to take on the men for not less than four hours at a stretch, and in the second they agreed to the payment of six-pence an hour as against five-pence when the work is put into the hands of a contractor. The point which divided them was when the increased rate of pay shall come into force. The men asked that the date shall be the 1st October. The directors aver that the time is too short to enable them to make the necessary preparations, and are willing to make the date a month earlier than anticipated. A question of two months only divided them, and it seems to us that were they left to themselves they would have accepted. On Sunday last they showed themselves tiring of Burns, and when he waxed eloquently defiant over-ruled his decision. The influence of the Lord Mayor, Cardinal Manning, and the Bishop of London is now balanced against that of Burns, Mann, and Tillett.

OUR readers would probably prefer the opinion of an experienced Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, on a point of law, to that of our contemporary, and where he has decided that he has not the power to demand security for good behaviour from a drunkard, we may assume that he has good grounds for his decision. The law is contained in a code which is easy of reference, and it is open to our contemporary for reference in case of doubt. Had he done so he would have seen that security might be demanded from vagrants and from persons lurking in the jurisdiction with a view to commit an offence. It might also be required from habitual robbers, thieves and ruffians and from habitual receivers of stolen property. A drunkard, even if he is an habitual drunkard, may not be a criminal of the class aimed at in the above description, as it would be clearly illegal for any magistrate to require security for good behaviour from a person merely on the ground of an unfortunate habit of drunkenness. Nor would the number of previous convictions affect the case, for it has been repeatedly held by the High Court of Bombay that a mere record of previous convictions does not satisfy a demand for security, and as, the High Court of Calcutta puts it, there must be additional evidence that the accused has done some act which indicates an intention to return to his ancient course of life and to pursue a career of preying upon the community. A drunkard does not prey upon anybody it is upon himself. Even our contemporary will admit that it is the duty of the magistrate to administer the law and not to make the law, and if there were any reason to think that drunkards should be required to find security to live soberly, it may be presumed that the Legislature would have provided for the case.

OUR local contemporary, who now and then plumes himself upon the alleged correctness of his information, stated in his yesterday's issue that Mr. W. E. Hart, who had been temporarily appointed a Judge of the High Court, assumed charge of the office on Tuesday afternoon. Our contemporary was positive in his statement, and seemed to have no doubt in his mind that Mr. Hart had gone through the ceremony of assuming charge of the office of a Judge of the High Court. The fact, however, is that Mr. Hart, in answer to an enquiry made by the Chief Justice on Tuesday evening, stated that he had received no intimation of his appointment. He could not, therefore, take his seat, and the result was that Mr. Justice Bayley sat with the Chief Justice on the Appellate Side yesterday. Last evening at the rising of the Court the Chief Justice stated that Mr. Hart had received intimation of his appointment and would sit with him to-day (Thursday).

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday Hajee Elias Allarakhia, a young Mahomedan, was tried before Mr. Justice Parsons and a special jury for the murder of Fatma, woman, with whom he had been living for some time in a house in Telly Gully. On the afternoon of the 5th ultimo the prisoner was seen coming out of his room and was heard shouting out to a little boy whom the deceased had adopted as her son to go and give information to the police. He had a knife in his hand, with which he appeared to have struck himself in his abdomen, and he ran into the street crying out "Sepoy, sepoy, I have committed a murder." A police officer, on going into the room where the deceased lived, found her lying dead on the floor in a pool of blood with a deep wound across her throat, which was the cause of her death. The prisoner, who had his wound bound up, was sent for treatment to the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital. The jury found him guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to be hanged.

ON Tuesday last a Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Jardine, and Mr. Justice Parsons delivered judgment on questions of law referred to them by Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Nana bin Ganu. The questions on which the opinion of the Full Bench was asked by the Division Court were:—1. Whether any and which of the statements made by the accused to the police were admissible in evidence against him under section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act? 2. Whether any and which of such statements were admissible under explanation 1, section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act. The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Full Bench, discussed the law at great length, and decided that the statement made by the accused was under the circumstances admissible in evidence. Mr. Justice Jardine delivered a separate judgment agreeing with the law laid down in the judgment of the Full Bench.

DR. BLANEY has distributed among the Parsi poor a thousand rupees, through his agent, Mr. Edulji Dosabhoy. Mr. Edulji saw the really needy and the suffering at their own houses, in order to give away the money on behalf of the Coroner. Now that the Parsi New Year's day has come round, the kindly gift of Dr. Blaney will, it is believed, prove particularly acceptable.

THE President of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals writes to the local *Daily News* as follows:—"My attention was called to the advertisement relating to a 'Horse Parachute Descent.' I communicated with Mr. Lambert, who on learning 'that it was proposed to fasten a horse by leather bands to the car of a balloon, and to detach the animal at an elevation of not less than 2,000 feet,' informed the promoters of the proposed exhibition that it would not be allowed to take place either in Calcutta or its suburbs."

A CORRESPONDENT sent to a contemporary a few days ago what he considered curiosities in whist hands, including one where the whole of the club suit was held by one player. At Simla recently, it is stated, a player held no trump for three consecutive deals, and there seemed a chance of his having none yet a fourth time, as one of his opponents inadvertently began to deal out of turn. The error was fortunately detected in time, or a "record" in the matter of "no trumps" might have had to be reported.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Bushire under date the 2nd instant, says:—The cholera scare put us on the alert, and strict precautions were taken against arrivals from Busreh. The precautionary measures are still in force, and five days' quarantine is established for every ship hailing from Busreh. The prominent victim was Mr. Robertson, the Consul of Busreh; and his two children also died of the same disease. It is reported that cholera raged fearfully at Busreh, and from the time it made its appearance up to date 2,000 people have succumbed to it. The epidemic is now gradually abating. Here in Bushire we have been remarkably free from the fell disease, owing to the sanitary arrangements and other precautionary measures.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* believes that

# TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

## THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The following is the result of the St. Leger :—

Donovan ..... 1
Miguel ..... 2
Davenport..... 3

## THE WHITECHAPEL TRAGEDY.

### NOT THE WORK OF JACK-THE-RIPPER.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The murder which was brought to light this morning is now stated to be not the work of Jack-the-Ripper.

It is believed that the woman, anxious to procure abortion, had been accidentally killed, and the operator, to throw suspicion off himself, mutilated the body and then carried it to the spot in Whitechapel where it was found.

The locality was naturally set down to Jack-the-Ripper, but a careful *post mortem* shows that the case was of a different character.

Three similar cases have been recorded within the past two years.

## THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKES.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Cardinal Manning and the Strike Committee had a three hours' private conference yesterday, but without result.

As an instance of how little work is being done at the shipping in the docks yet, it is stated that in the Albert Dock the average amount of cargo discharged daily does not exceed 750 tons.

Australia has sent £14,000 towards the strike funds, the contributions to which from other sources are beginning to decline.

Burns is indignant at what he denounces as the parsimony of the Americans, who are contributing but little.

## AN INFANTRY OFFICER CASHIERED.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Lieutenant Gerard Curtis, of the 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th Regt.), has been cashiered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE GREAT STRIKE.

### THE MEDIATION OF CARDINAL MANNING.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The dock hands on strike have rejected the proposal made by Cardinal Manning to introduce the rate of six-pence per hour from the 1st November. The position remains unchanged.

Australia has subscribed nearly £20,000 to sustain the dock-labourers while on strike. The fund since it was started has become general.

### RETURN OF SIR GEORGE WHITE TO INDIA.

Sir George White will return to India on the 13th instant.

### TIME FIXED FOR CLOSING THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

PARIS, SEPT. 10.

The French Exhibition will close on the 31st October.

### THE TROUBLES IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 10.

The Turkish force in Crete is to be increased to 40,000 men.

### THE CZAR AND THE KAISER WILLIAM.

The Czar will visit the Emperor William after manœuvres this month.

## LORD CONNEMARA AT KUMBAKONAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 11.

At Kumbakonam, the great Brahmin centre, H. E. the Governor was well received, and congratulated the Municipality on not having dwelt on the wants grievance in their address of welcome. Whatever their requirements might be, they would receive no less consideration for not having been forced upon him immediately on his arrival.

In replying to the address of the High School His Excellency dwelt on the necessity of the younger generation following the example of their forefathers in maintaing the respectful demeanour towards their inferiors not less than towards their superiors. In both respects he had seen a considerable falling off, which was highly to be deprecated.

## APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 11.

Colonel Tillard, R.A., just appointed to a brigade command, will be posted to Delhi.

Major Gilchrist, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, will, at the urgent request of Mr. Fitzpatrick and General Stewart, probably be granted another term of office in his appointment, which lapses in January.

## SERIOUS MOHURRUM DISTURBANCES AT ROHTAK.

There have been serious Mohurrum disturbances at Rohtak, in the Punjab. Nine persons were killed and several wounded. The local authorities at one time had appreheasions of an attack on the civil station and treasary, and the police force had to be strongly reinforced. Disturbances at Amritsar were also threatened at one time.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva (extra) arrived here from Bombay on the 8th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Melpomene left here for Bombay this evening.

ADEN, SEPT. 11.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix which left Bombay on the 5th inst., arrived here at daybreak.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 5-1½
8½ „ „ ..... 6-3½
40s Mule Twist ..... 0-9½

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account ..... 97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes..... 86
4 per cent. Rupee paper..... 66½
4½ per cent, „ ..... 68¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 107¾
Bar Silver ..... 42½d.

## OPENING OF A SCHOOL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Reay, opened a school in the Mahomedan quarter of the Poona City for Mahomedan girls. The opening of the school in this quarter is due to the energy of Miss Small, of the Free Church Mission.

His Excellency, in a speech, said that Government must be extremely gratified to find that the great problem of the education of Mahomedan girls would at last in this Brahmin city be tackled by Mr. Small. The problem of education in India was every day becoming more complex and more difficult to solve. But in its various ramifications there certainly was not one class of the community with which it was more difficult to deal, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, than with our Mahomedan girls. And at the same time there was probably no other class in the community who had greater claim on us, who are their successors in the rule of the country as those daughters of the race which formerly ruled India, and which still in its character, its intelligence, and, he might add, in the definiteness of its adherence to the Koran had still so many points which certainly entitled it to our respect. His Excellency was very glad that in this case private initiative would do that which the Government agency for many reasons might find difficult to do, and he was glad to hear that the private effort had been welcomed by members of the Mahomedan community themselves. That was a favourable auspices for future work, and he had no doubt that, with the blessing of God, from 120 pupils the school would soon increase rapidly. Our Mahomedan friends were feeling the want of education for the male members of their community day by day more and more. His Excellency had seen in Sind and in Bombay efforts made by the Mahomedan community which were praiseworthy, because the sacrifices entailed on them were more than those bestowed on the other communities. He was glad that the work would be entrusted to Miss Small, who was the daughter of one of the most hardworking men in Poona. It was difficult to say which of the three members of the Small family worked the hardest for the benefit of their fellow-citizens and in accomplishing the aim and end of the mission work in India of the Free Church. In conclusion His Excellency hoped that the girls would reap here the benefit of their education, so that in future they might build on the foundation which would be laid here, and teach their Mahomedan sisters how to make themselves more useful at home, and not only themselves, but the male members of their community also. If that would be the result of the school, then it would spread its light in many directions, and though this was a small beginning, still on such small beginnings, if they were attended with the blessing of God, much good would accrue to the people of India, and especially to that section of the people, the Mahomedans, who had such a claim on our sympathizing Professor Lindsay. His Excellency was sure it would, when he goes home, be able to convince them at home that there were many intelligient and perhaps many naughty little Mahomedan girls here ready to be transformed into more intelliegent and nice little girls by Miss Small, and then some of them would perhaps rival the great virtues of Ayeshah, the wife of the great prophet, whom they revere.

Professor Lindsay moved a vote of thanks to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, and, in doing so, said that the building had been designed mostly by Miss Small herself, who knew better than any one what she wanted here. The school would be a Christian school. The Scotch even believed in education, and it was education, he believed, which first made them a nation. They carried it everywhere, and believed that they had only to let the light of education into men's hearts and minds and let them judge for themselves, and they would become Christians by and by. His experience of India was that in spite of the various religious sects rising from utter ignorance to refined philosophy to be met with here. In spite of them, all the morality that was slowly gaining ground was Christian morality. They would find men who did not wish to become Christians unconsciously thinking, talking, and acting on the principles of a Christian's morality. It was a marvellous thing that they were content in the meantime to let these principles of morality spread. Theschool children sang an anthem in the vernacular, which with the benediction brought the proceedings to an end.

Her Excellency Lady Reay, before leaving, visited the purdah ladies, who had been listening to the proceedings from behind the purdah.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 10.

10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 80·8

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

6 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 79·0
10 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 81·7
2 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 85·4
4 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 84·5

## RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 7th and 8th September 1889 :—

| | Ghadeobi. | Bongad. | Dhola. | Chuda. | Chital. | Jetpur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In.ct. | In.ct. | In.ct. | In.ct. | In ct. | In.ct. |
| Previously reported ..... | 23 32 | 20 39 | 29 5 | 16 69 | 21 56 | 21 34 |
| On 7th Sept... | 0 22 | 0 64 | 1 44 | 0 30 | ... | 0 45 |
| „ 8th „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 12 | 0 10 | ... |
| Total up to date | 23 54 | 21 3 | 30 49 | 20 11 | 21 66 | 21 79 |

ATTENTION is again directed to the fact that officers appointed permanently to civil or political employ, the police, the Public Works (including Telegraph), or Survey Departments, since the 1st of April 1884, will cease to be borne on the rolls of their regiments, and, after ten years' absence from military duty, will be placed on the supernumerary list.

A CURIOUS controversy is being conducted with some zeal and spirit among the Hindus and Muhammadans in Rungpore, a city in North Bengal. The Muhammadans assert that the Hindu Puranas are copied from the Koran, while the Hindus aver that the Koran is nothing but the sum and substance of the Hindu Puranas. The argument waxed so warm, that it was for some time apprehended that fighting would ensue.

## NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 23.

I HEAR from North Wales that the visit of Her Majesty to thePrincipality is exciting great interest there, and that the attempt of the Non-Conformist leader, Mr. Gee,to induce the dissenting ministers to boycot the Sovereign because she is the head of the English Church, has most disastrously failed. Nothing seems wanting to make the Royal progress in "gallant little Wales" a success, but fine weather. Fortunately there is an improvement in that respect to-day, but how long it will last nobody can say. Such weather as we have hitherto had this month almost reconciles one to London in August. Mr. Gladstone by his attitude on the Royal Grants question deserves well of the Crown, and we may be perfectly certain that Her Majesty sincerely regrets that circumstances prevent her carrying out her previous intention to pay the G. O. M. a visit at Hawarden Castle. Even the *Times* is sorry that this part of the Royal programme has been abandoned. "It would," says your contemporary, "have added to the interest of Her Majesty's story if she could have carried out her plan of visiting Hawarden; for whatever else Mr. Gladstone may be or not be, none can deny that he is a delightful host, and that he is never seen to better advantage than when guiding his visitors over the fine old keep or past the crowded shelves of his library. "What politeness!" We shall next be hearing the Liberal veteran declare that whatever the *Times* may be or not be, it is the only newspaper worth reading.

Sir Edward Watkin is as full of schemes as an egg is full of meat. His latest proposal is to provide Londoners with a rival to the Eiffel Tower. He has already formed his board of directors, and there is not much doubt that the required capital under a quarter of a million will be forthcoming. He wants to make it an annexe of the Imperial Institute, and as there is a good deal of the showman's business about that much-abused project, its promoters, if they are wise, will close with the offer. So far as I can ascertain, nobody wants the tower in London, but that need not dishearten Sir Edward, considering how much opposed the Parisians were to M. Eiffel's invention until it was completed, and they saw how great an attraction it was. But it is one thing to build an Eiffel Tower as a part of an International Exhibition and another thing to build it as a portion of a permanent institution. Sir Edward Watkin talked very enthusiastically to a friendly interviewer the other day about the utility of such a tower for scientific purposes. Sir Edward has lately become the purchaser of Snowdon. Might one be allowed to suggest to him that he should erect the tower on the top of his mountain?

A batch of papers on the Assam Cooly Question has been presented to Parliament this week. They include a despatch, dated June 22, from the Supreme Government, announcing their intention to postpone further legislation on the subject until after March next, when they will be in possession of the final report of the Chief Commissioner.

The return moved for by Lord Northbrook regarding the Plate Duties has also been published. It includes Mr. John Marshall's letter of April 4 to the Government of India, and also communications from the Secretaries of the Calcutta Trades Association, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Madras Trades Association. They are prefaced by a short despatch from the Supreme Government, requesting that the correspondence might be communicated to the Lords of the Treasury.

It will be seen from the report of the Parliamentary proceedings thatProfessor Stuart is stirring up the authorities about the Contagious Diseases Question. To-night he asks Sir John Gorst what is evidently considered a poser, namely, whether his attention has been called to the despatch addressed by Lord Knutsford on the 30th November 1888 to the Government of the Straits Settlements, refusing to discuss the alleged increase of disease, which was said to have taken place in the colony after the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts there, and stating, as a reason for so refusing, that while "an increase of disease might be expected to follow as the immediate consequence of repeal," "ultimately,though only after a sufficient time has elapsed, it is to be hoped that the moral effects in the direction of discouraging prostitution will largely counterbalance the initial increase of disease," and whether he will call the attention of the Government of India to Lord Knutsford's despatches on this subject to the colonies with the view of acquainting the Indian authorities with the policy adopted by Her Majesty's Government in the Crown colonies in respect to this matter.

## A EUROPEAN BURGLAR.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, a private in the Lancaster Regiment, stationed at Kurrachee, and who took his discharge and came down to Bombay about a month ago for the purpose of proceeding to Australia, was brought up on remand before Mr. Hamilton at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday on a charge of breaking into the shop of a man named Joosuf Noor Mahomed at Colaba on Sunday morning, and stealing therefrom sundry articles of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 149. The accused, it will be remembered, is alleged to have broken open a venetian shutter with a wooden bar, and to have then entered the shop, where he broke open the glass of a showcase with his fist. The glass cut the right hand of Williams very severely, and the shop and the article were smeared with blood. When Williams threw out the stolen articles from the broken window, several gharrywallas, who live in a stable close by, are alleged to have seen him and to have given him chase to the seashore, where they lost sight of him. Inspector Roberts arrested Williams on Sunday morning at the Colaba Depot, and it was then found that no trace of his khakee coat could be found. For the purpose of discovering this coat the case was postponed.

Yesterday, on the case being called on, Inspector Roberts informed his Worship that although every search had been made for the coat, it could not be found. He also said that that morning the Major in command of he tdepot forwarded a certificate of the accused's good character to him, and desired him to hand it over to his Worship,which he would then do.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said there were two or three things which indicated that the accused was the thief. The thief, whoever he was, must have cut his hand very badly, and he saw that the prisoner's hand was cut rather badly. The thief must have lost his badge while rifling the shop, and it was seen that he, the accused, had lost his badge. There were other things which went to prove that he was the thief. It was possible that the man who entered the shop and stole the things, stained his coat with blood, and it would be natural for him to try and do away with that coat. It seemed that he, the accused, had made away with his coat and had not accounted for it; and having lost his coat it was natural that he should take some one else's coat. That was what he had done, and he had at first claimed that coat was his own, saying that he had worked the badges himself. Those statements of his were not true, as it turned out that the coat belonged to Private Curri; it was, therefore, very evident that the badges and buttons found in the shop that had been broken open, belonged to him. It was, therefore, very clear to his Worship that the accused was the person who had broken into the shop. He did not go away with the property, as the gharrywallas saw him and stopped him. He had there a certificate from Major Wilford, which said that he, the accused, bore a very good character. The very fact of his having two good conduct stripes proved that; but the offence he had been guilty of was housebreaking by night with intent to steal, which was a very serious offence, and he would, therefore, sentence him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE following transfers have been sanctioned :—Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux, officiating Deputy Judge Advocate-General, is transferred to the 8th Circle, vice Skinner, who proceeds home on one year's leave. Lieutenant Daniel, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to the 4th Bengal Infantry.

THE following officers have been granted 12 months' leave to England on private affairs :—Captain and Paymaster V. E. Hunt, 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Lieutenant E. S. Heard,2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers; and Lieutenant W. M. Tracy, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

THE following officers have been granted extensions of leave in England :—Captain Haggard, Scottish Borderers, till 9th February 1890; Lieutenant Sandeman, 17th Lancers, till 20th November; and Second-Lieutenant Dick, Scots Fusiliers, till 12th October next.

## CRICKET AT POONA.

### NORTH *VS.* SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

THE North and South contest came to a conclusion much sooner than was expected, all owing to the Southerners being unable to play the good bowling of the two Bombay men who played for the North team. Yesterday it seemed hard luck for the North to play in a wet wicket, but it turns out it was a blessing in disguise, as to-day the South had to commence their first turn in a sodden wicket, and against such good bowlers as Steel and Barton they could make no headway, so they were only able to respond with 57 runs against the 197 of the North. In the natural course of things they had to follow on, and did a little better, managing to score 149. This left the North 9 runs to make to win, which they easily got and 4 more, thus giving them a victory over the South by 4 runs and ten wickets—a sudden conclusion this to what looked at first would be a severe struggle. Bombay has the credit of having afforded the winning element in the victorious team. for the bowling of Steel and Barton in the first innings won them the match. Another feature of the match was the excellent fielding all round, especially the wicket-keeping of Twiss and Sprott, who gained the praise of all who noticed them. Twiss indeed stumped no less than three wickets, and caught a fourth in the second innings of the South. The best team, of course, won, and all lovers of cricket must regret the rapid conclusion of a match well worth watching.

Carnegie, the seventh wicket, had been given out l-b-w to Kilkelly just as time was called yesterday evening (7 for 172); so when the game was resumed this morning Alban and Twiss were together, and Leslie and Clowes were bowling. At 187 Alban returned one to Clowes and retired with 12 runs to his credit. Edyvean went in and soon after gave a chance to Luard at long-off, but it was difficult, and the catch was missed. In the next over Twiss was smartly caught by Sprott at the wicket for 7 runs. Walter, the last man, followed in with the score at 192, but Edyvean closed the innings for his side by returning a ball to Clowes. The score was 197, it being 12 o'clock when they were all out.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the South went in for their turn, Carpenter and Page defending from the attacks of Steel and Sangster. After cautiously playing the first few overs, Carpenter was caught in the slips by Steel off Sangster before a run was made. Luard followed in, but soon lost his companion, as Page, after making seven runs, returned one to Steel. Two wickets thus fell before double figures were entered into (2 for 8). Francis joined Luard, but failed to stop the disaster which seemed to have set in, as he himself had to retire. He had barely taken his place at the wickets when he called "run" to a hit Luard made off Sangster. Kees, substitute for Holland, who was absent, quickly returned the ball from the slips, and Twiss promptly knocked the stumps down, the umpire giving Francis out, three wickets thus falling for 8 runs. Sprott went in, but after making a single, was clean bowled by Steel. The fourth wicket thus went down in less than half an hour, Pottinger, the South captain, now went in, and put a better complexion on the game. Sangster was twice hit to the deep field for 3 and 4 by Pottinger and Luard. Steel, however, seemed unplayable, and sent down nine maidens running. Barton then came on instead of Sangster after 20 was up. His second delivery secured Luard, who hit it into the hands of Edyvean at cover-point (5 for 23). Kilkelly now joined Pottinger, After 30 was telegraphed, Kilkelly cut Steel into the slips, where Barton easily caught him (6 for 32). Pinhey was the next man in, but he hit Barton into Walter's hands at mid-on (7 for 35). Lowis was Pottinger's next partner, but at 49 was caught at the wicket by Twiss off Barton. Clowes went in next, but after making six hard hit runs was clean bowled by Barton (9 for 55). Leslie, the last wicket, went in twenty minutes before tiffin. Pottinger two minutes later hit Steel into the hands of Wilkins at cover-slip and closed the innings for 57, his own total being 25—the top score. This small total was entirely due to the wicket being all a bowler could wish, and Steel being able to reap every advantage it afforded, easily secured half the wickets, while Barton took the rest.

The South went in again, following on, about a quarter to three, with 141 to make to save an innings' defeat. Leslie, the not out of the last innings, and Page batted the bowling of Steel and Sangster. There seemed less temerity on the part of the batsmen in dealing with the bowling as they hit pretty freely. When 30 was signalled, Leslie, was smartly stumped by Twiss as he rushed out to play Steel. He had a hard hit 25 to his credit. Luard filled the vacancy, and helped Page to take the score on to 43, when the latter was also smartly stumped by Twiss (2 for 43). Francis followed on, and with Luard punished the bowling a good deal. Steel, however, managed to dispose of Luard as he tempted him to leave his crease, and Twiss promptly took his advantage, and stumped his third man, (3 for 73). Pottinger went on, but after scoring 4 runs was clean bowled by Carnegie. Sprott joined Francis, going out soon after as he reached to Carnegie a ball he had received from him (5 for 89). Carpenter went in and played a cautious game, while Francis hit out very freely. The wicket was improving very much in favour of the batsmen and runs were rapidly scored, chiefly by Francis. Barton, however, brought about a separation by bowling Carpenter (6 for 134). Steel followed this up by disposing of Francis in the next over. The retiring player had scored 59 runs in a well played innings (7 for 134). Lowis and Clowes were together. The former, soon after going in, secured a brilliant five off Barton, but almost immediately after he was given out l-b-w to Steel. Pinhey went in and came out again, having cut Steal behind the wickets, where he was well caught by Twiss. Then Kilkelly, shortly after making a single off Steel, was clean bowled by Barton, the innings thus closing for 149 runs, only nine more than was required to save an entire innings' defeat.

There yet remained a few minutes for play during which the North, through Alban and Twiss, quickly knocked up 13 runs, thus winning the match by 6 runs and ten wickets.

The following are the full scores :—

NORTH.

| FIRST INNINGS. | | SECOND INNINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steel run out ..... | 44 | | |
| Holland l-b-w Leslie ..... | 25 | | |
| Wilkins c Luard b Clowes | 34 | | |
| O'Shea c Sprott b Lowis... | 3 | | |
| Barton c Francis b Leslie. | 20 | | |
| Carnegy l-b-w Kilkelly ... | 28 | | |
| Sangster c and b Francis.. | 10 | | |
| Capt Alban c and b Clowes | 12 | not out ..... | 3 |
| Twiss c Sprott b Clowes... | 7 | not out ..... | 6 |
| Edyvean c and b Clowes . | 6 | | |
| Capt Walter not out ..... | 2 | | |
| Byes ..... | 4 | Byes ... | 4 |
| Wides ..... | 2 | | |
| Total... | 197 | Total... | 13 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H Clowes ..... | 209 | 89 | 10 | 4 |
| C S Leslie ..... | 155 | 69 | 6 | 2 |
| H E Lowis ..... | 55 | 19 | 4 | 1 |
| C R Kilkelly ... | 20 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| F W Francis ... | 15 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Second Innings. | | | | |
| C S Leslie ..... | 13 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| H Clowes ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

SOUTH.

| 1ST INNINGS. | | 2ND INNINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carpenter, c Steel b Sangster..... | 0 | b Barton ..... | 12 |
| Page c and b Steel ..... | 7 | st Twiss..... | 7 |
| Luard c Edyvean b Barton ..... | 10 | st Twiss b Steel ... | 21 |
| Francis run out ..... | 0 | b Steel ..... | 59 |
| Sprott b Steel..... | 1 | c and b Carnegy ... | 1 |
| Pottinger c Wilkins b Steel ..... | 25 | b Carnegy..... | 4 |
| Kilkelly c Barton b Steel.. | 2 | b Barton ..... | 1 |
| Pinhey c Walter b Barton... | 5 | c Twiss b Steel ... | 0 |
| Lowis c Twiss b Barton... | 5 | l-b-w Steel ..... | 6 |
| Clowes b Barton ..... | 6 | not out ..... | 8 |
| Leslie not out ..... | 1 | st Twiss b Steel ... | 25 |
| Byes ..... | 0 | Leg-byes ..... | 5 |
| Total ... | 57 | Total ... | 149 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E E Steel ..... | 101 | 17 | 12 | 4 |
| A B Sangster..... | 55 | 20 | 6 | 1 |
| A E Barton ..... | 45 | 20 | 2 | 4 |
| Second Innings. | | | | |
| E E Steel ..... | 145 | 53 | 9 | 6 |
| A B Sangster ..... | 20 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| A E Barton ..... | 82 | 50 | 5 | 2 |
| C G Carnegy ..... | 40 | 29 | 2 | 2 |

THE Resident in Kashmir, Colonel Nisbet, will meet the Viceroy on tour, probably at Lahore.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening at the Municipal Offices, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., being in the chair. The other members present were Col. Merewether, Drs. Cowasjee and T. Blaney, Messrs. Carrol, Shroff, Kabraji, M. B. Bharbya, Fazulbhoy Visram, Umiashankar Yajnik, and M. N. Banajee.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Committee considered memorandum, dated 6th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter, dated 5th idem, from Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir, Health Officer, asking for a reconsideration of the question of the payment to Government of his pension contributions.

The following is the application of Dr. Weir :—

Sir,—I have the honour to respectfully urge a reconsideration of the question of the payment of the pension contribution, which I now make to Government on account of leave and pension allowances, as I understand there is no legal difficulty to the payment of such contributions by the Municipality, and since 1876 my salary has not been increased, and I have not received any additional allowances, although, had it been legally possible, remuneration on account of the census work, placed under me in 1881, would have been sanctioned. I mention in support of this application that while on furlough in 1884 and 1885, the leave allowances which I received were paid by Government in consideration of the contributions (the payment of which by the Municipality I now respectfully urge should be undertaken) Government have been receiving from me, and had I not been an officer of Government and had I not been paying these contributions to Government the Municipality must have borne my leave allowances, as in the case of all Municipal officers not Government servants, and hence on account of the payments I have been made to Government there has been a saving to the Municipality of the allowances I received while on furlough for 15 months in 1884 and 1885. I have hesitated to request from the Municipality the repayment of the sum equivalent to these leave allowances, although there are reasonable grounds for requesting such repayment as the leave allowances are paid by Government in consideration of the contributions made by me and are, therefore, a portion of the contributions recovered from me. I have hitherto been contributing Rs. 214-4-7 to Government monthly. Under the new rule I shall have to contribute Rs. 321-6-10. The result is that with length of service my prospects will not improve.

In conclusion I respectfully submit this application.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

The Municipal Commissioner, in forwarding the application remarked :—

Forwarded to the Municipal Secretary with a request that this application may be submitted for the favourable consideration of the Standing Committee. It has always appeared to the undersigned very unreasonable that the mere fact of the present Health Officer being a Government servant should prevent him from attaining to the maximum limit of salary permitted by the law. As recent changes in the Government rules have increased the rate of Dr. Weir's contributions for so-called "foreign service," he finds that the amount actually received by him grows smaller instead of larger with increase of service. And it must be remembered that the pension contribution now deducted from Dr. Weir's salary exempts the Corporation from any liabilities in respect of his pension. It seems, therefore, only fair that the Corporation should pay this contribution in addition to and not as part of the salary.

(Sd.) E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the old Act was exactly the same as the new one, and in the former there was no objection to doing what was requested. Dr. Weir's rates of contribution had been reconsidered, and he now found that instead of paying Rs. 214 a month he now paid Rs. 321. There was also this further anomaly in the matter. When Dr. Weir went on leave the Municipality were not put to any expense. That contribution threw upon Government the onus of paying him a pension when he retired from the service, and also his leave allowances. When he went on leave the Corporation had nothing to pay him. If he had been an officer of the Corporation, the Corporation would have had to pay his allowances, which would have amounted to something over Rs. 1,280 per mensem. This contribution absolved the Corporation from this liability, and it seemed only fair that the Corporation should pay it. At any rate the fact remained that after 16 years' service he was drawing less pay than when he first began. They should also remember that they would not have to pay him any pension.

Dr. Cowasjee : What would his pension be?

Dr. Blaney : Nine hundred pounds sterling a year—the full pound mind. (Laughter)

Dr. Blaney said there was no difference of opinion as to what should be done. When the Town Council met in 1886 they resolved that the pay of Dr. Weir should be Rs. 1,500, and that his contribution to the pension fund should be paid by them and entered in the Budget, subject to the sanction of Government. The same words in the same way appeared in sec. 74 C, and therefore it appeared never to have gone before the Town Council, and yet they were of the same opinion as their predecessors. The matter should be put to the solicitors, not in the way it had been put before, but with all the facts of the case. The legal gentleman who gave his opinion before was not acquainted with all the facts of the case, which would, of course, throw the opinion to the ground. In fairness to Dr. Weir they should thresh out the whole question.

The Secretary here read out the legal opinion on the question in 1886, which went to show that the payment of the contribution was not admissible.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that it was not fair that after paying Rs. 214 all those years, Dr. Weir should be called upon to pay Rs. 321 now.

Dr. Cowasjee said that no doubt every one here thought that Dr. Weir was a deserving officer, and that he was hardly used, inasmuch as he did not get his full salary even, and that must have been the opinion of the Town Council too when they wanted to give him the full salary of his post. If they were told that they could give Dr. Weir what he asked for, then he should be glad to sanction it.

Dr. Blaney said he would wish to say a few words about Dr. Weir's official position. He had been 15 years in the service of the Municipality; previous to that he was in the Indian Medical Service, so that he was an officer of advanced service. If he had continued in it he would have been in a superior position to that of Dr. Parakh, who was then drawing Rs. 1,400 a month. He would as a Surgeon-Major have been drawing Rs. 1,000 a month with allowances and promotion. All of this he would lose by being there. In fact they gave the Health Officer no encouragement to remain with them. He would propose that the question be referred to the solicitors of the Corporation for opinion.

The proposition on being put to the meeting was carried.

ROAD-WATERING DURING THE MONSOON.

Mr. Carroll said he would like to know if there was anything in the contract with the people who watered the roads to prevent them from doing so during the dry days of the monsoons. He said the past week had been a very dry one and the dust on the roads was choking.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was nothing whatever to prevent the roads being watered during the monsoons. During the Mohorum procession he had given orders to have the native town watered, and if the dry weather continued he had no doubt that all parts of the town would be watered.

After transacting some farther business the committee adjourned.

## BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE following are the entries :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 5th Lancers. | Poona Gymkhana. |
| 7th Hussars. | Bombay Gymkhana. |

The first ties will be played on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd of October, and the final on Saturday, the 5th of October. Measuring will take place in Messrs. Stephens and Sons' yard, Girgaum, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m.

## MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

To-day, Thursday, at 4-30 p.m.—

1. Tent Pegging.
2. Polo Ball Race.
3. Jumping Competition.
4. Side-saddle Race.
5. Tandem Race.

For No. 4 competitors must bring saddles.

REGARDING the modifications that are to be carried out in the matter of Simla travelling allowances, the ruling idea, it is understood, will be to assimilate these more closely than at present to those that are granted under the Civil Service Regulations which govern the ordinary movements of officials and subordinates.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

### SAVING LIFE IN TIMES OF EPIDEMICS.

AT the meeting of the Corporation held on Tuesday evening the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed on the 4th April 1889 to consider the whole question of saving life in times of epidemics was considered. The following is the report of the Committee :—

In dealing with the subject referred to them, the Committee deemed it desirable, in the first instance, to ascertain what were likely to be the wants and requirements of the city in times of epidemic; and, in doing so, they have had the advantage of consulting the Executive Health Officer. They have come to the conclusion that provision for about 25 beds would suffice for all practical purposes in times of epidemic. There is a strong repugnance among all classes of the people to the removal from their house of people seized with cholera, and the committee do not think it desirable or essential to enforce such removal. The resort to removal would be required only in cases of the very poorest classes of the people. With regard to a large class of the population, the Corporation, with the approval of the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer, have decided that in all future epidemics house visitation is the most suitable way, under all circumstances, of meeting it. The Committee concur in this view, and, taking into account the statistics of epidemic mortality of the past five years, the Committee believe the wants of the city would be met to a great extent by a provision for about 25 beds. The Committee next proceeded to enquire what was the practice prevailing in the public hospitals of the city as to the reception of patients suffering from cholera and other cases of analogous diseases, and what was the accommodation in the different hospitals for such patients. In the Sir. J. J. Hospital cholera patients have always been, and are still being, received without question at all hours of the day and night, and there is accommodation for 14 male and 6 female patients. In the European General Hospital, there is accommodation for 9 cholera patients, and this has hitherto been found sufficient. Up to November 1883 there was accommodation for 6 cholera patients in the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, but since the issue of Government Resolution, No. 4632, dated 15th December 1883, General Department, no patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted into the hospital The Committee are of opinion that the best and most effectual way of meeting epidemic visitation is to utilise the existing hospital accommodation. The Grant Road and Arthur Road Hospitals should be maintained for this purpose. The Committee suggest that the Corporation may offer to make a small contribution to the Sir J. J. Hospital in times of epidemic, so as to help it in making suitable provision for maintaining at least 20 beds. With regard to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital the Committee are of opinion that the attention of Government should be invited to the desirability of again reserving for the same purpose the separate building in the compound, which was formerly reserved and used for several years for the treatment of contagious diseases. In making this suggestion the committee are aware that the separate building referred to is at present used for the reception of out-patients. If this accommodation is taken away, some other provision for the same will have to be made. The Committee recommend the Corporation to contribute towards the cost of a new building for out-patients in the hospital compound.

MINUTE BY MR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE.

* * * I am altogether opposed to locating a hospital for contagious and infectious diseases in the compound of a general hospital for very good sanitary principles and sound reasons. The poor sick patients in a general hospital are usually predisposed to any kind of disease, and therefore it is most undesirable to have an epidemic hospital in their midst. The Gokaldas Hospital is principally the hospital for injuries and wounds, and on that account too no medical gentleman should ever advocate the putting up of an epidemic hospital in its compound and in close proximity of the wards. Apart from the fear of contagion or infection, it is unwise to put up an epidemic hospital on account of the mental excitement and fear it is to produce on the minds of the already debilitated inmates of a general hospital. I have another strong objection to the separate building in the compound of the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital being used as a hospital for contagious and infectious diseases, inasmuch as the materials of which the building is composed are not to be destroyed after using it each time. In fact the building is not built on the principles of our Grant Road and Arthur Road Epidemic Hospitals. Some years ago the Bombay Government offered the use of Indian Government ship Clearwitch for a cholera hospital, and the committee of the Corporation, having regard to the materials of which the vessel was composed, were strongly of opinion that it was not one suited for the purposes of a hospital for the reception and treatment of cases of infectious diseases.

It was proposed by Mr. P. Mehta and seconded by Mr. R. Khairas that the report of the committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the whole question of saving life in times of epidemics be approved and adopted. That the President be requested to write to Government regarding the treatment of contagious diseases in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital in terms of the Committee's recommendation.

An amendment was moved by Colonel Merewether and seconded by Mr. Bhabhaya that the minute by Dr. Arnott on the subject of epidemic diseases be submitted to the Corporation, and the discussion be postponed till the next meeting.

The amendment, on being put to the meeting, was lost, the original proposition being carried by a large majority.

The Corporation next considered a letter, dated 18th July 1889, from Mr. N. M. Langrana, stating that, under the agreement between Government and the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (the first Baronet), all traffic over the "Lady Jamsetjee Causeway" and the "Bandora Hill Road" was exempted from payment of toll; that consequently the levy by the Bandora Municipality from the Bombay Municipality of Rs. 1,200 per annum for toll on meat vans is an illegal procedure, and suggesting that Government should be moved in the matter. Resolution of the Standing Committee No. 3133, dated 21st August 1889, as under :—"The Standing Committee have the honour to report that the toll in question was levied on Mahim Causeway before the year 1883, and as that was found to be illegal, the toll bar was, under the orders of Government, removed from that position to the Bazar Road belonging to the

by the usual standard, and be wholly free from sulphuretted hydrogen, and, as far as practicable, from ammonia. That the price be Rs. 5 per 1,000 cubic feet, in those cases where gas is taken by the Corporation through meter, the company being at liberty to regulate the price of the gas supplied to their private consumers. Section 21 of the draft contract provides that, when the number of public lamps fixed and lighted shall reach 3,6 0, the company shall in respect of the whole number make an abatement at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the total outlay on gas. At the present time the number of lamps either actually in use or ordered to be put up is 3,555, so that by paying for 45 more (3,600 in all) the Municipality will be entitled to the 5 per cent. discount on the whole consumption of gas. Mr. Ollivant points out that, while the cost of 45 additional lights at Rs. 80 per annum each, will amount to Rs.3,600 a year only, the rebate on the whole cost of 3,600 lamps will be no less than Rs. 14,400 per annum, and the committee concur with him in recommending that the full minimum number of 3,600 be contracted for at once.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by the Honourable Mr. R. M. Sayani, it was agreed that the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to report on the question of public lighting be approved and adopted, and that sanction be given to the entering into a fresh contract with the Bombay Gas Light Company for a further period of three years upon the terms described in the report, and as shown in the comparative statement of the old and new statements.

This, with the discussion on the proposed alteration of the mail-day, which has already been reported, was the only business of public interest.

## ST. ELIZABETH'S CHARITABLE SOCIETY, KARACHI.

A CONCERT was given in St. Patrick's Hall at Karachi in aid of the funds of St. Elizabeth's Charitable Society under the patronage of Mr. Trevor, our worthy Commissioner, on Thursday night, the 5th instant. It was quite a success, judging from the crowed hall and the numerous encores. The doors were opened at 9 p.m., and the visitors were courteously received by the clergymen at the entrance, and were conducted by Mr. Lang to their respective seats. At 9-30 the orchestra played the overture to the "Bohemian Girl." The choir then gave "The Marvellous Work." After this, Surgeon-Major Craig greatly pleased the audience by singing "I seek for Thee in every flower." The doctor sings remarkably well, and he was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his song. Then came Mrs. Murzban, a young intelligent Parsee lady, who played a sonata by Mozart on the piano, to the great delight of the audience, and especially Parsees, who had come to see how one of their ladies acquitted herself at a public concert. The circumstance of a Parsee lady playing in a public concert is, perhaps, not a new thing in Bombay, but is a novel one in an out-station, and lent an additional charm on the occasion. Mrs. Murzban's execution on the piano was very brilliant, and showed no ordinary fingering. After this, Mrs. Anderson's song "Waiting" was given with great precision. Miss E. D'Mello showed a sweet soprano in her rendering of "With verdure clad" and "Flight of the swallow." Messrs. P. D'Mello and A. J. Fernandes played their respective parts on the violin very well, and merited the plaudits they received. The most amusing song of the evening was given by Mrs. Beaumont and Miss Macpherson, and their singing was much appreciated. Mr. Constable sang "In Native Worth" remarkably well. Then Mr. Vining, in his usual comic style, stepped forward amidst loud applause, and threw the audience into repeated bursts of laughter with his "That baby mine" in character (pater-familias). It must be mentioned that the audience was most appreciative, and though the programme was long it was pleasant to see that the Commissioner and the Misses Trevor stayed till the finish. Altogether it was a most successful entertainment.

## AN AMATEUR AUCTIONEER.

MOORRIA ASSEIA is a Bunnia boy aged twelve. He does not do anything particular except loafing about the bunders at Mandvie. Mooria got tired of this life some time back and thought he would set up as a thief; but he was unfortunate in his first attempt, as he was placed before Mr. Hamilton and got six stripes with a rattan on his hands. This rather discouraged Mooria, and he determined on becoming an auctioneer. He was, however, known too well, and no one would entrust him with any property to auction. He had none of his own, and so his dream of becoming an auctioneer seemed doomed. But a happy thought struck him. If he had no property of his own and no one would give him any, why should he not auction some one else's property without their knowing anything of it? No sooner thought of than acted on. Baloo Chanoo was lying asleep on the bunder with a fifteen-rupee watch and a couple of rupees under his head. Mooria took these trifles and kept very close all that day. On the next day, which was the 10th September, he went to the bunder, and, taking his stand on a heap of rubbish, put up the watch to auction. The bidding rose to Rs. 3, when a police sepoy appeared on the scene and spoiled all the fun by arresting Mooria. The complainant had reported the loss of his watch to the police shortly after it had been stolen, and the police had been on Mooria's track all day. Mooria was placed before Mr. Hamilton at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday and pleaded guilty to the charge. He also admitted having received six stripes a short time ago for theft. The Magistrate directed him to receive six stripes with a rattan again, but not on the hands this time.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the Hon Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE JOHN DE SOUZA *alias* MANOEL EDWARD DE SOUZA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE VUNMALEE NANABHAI.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for a creditor, moved for a postponement of the hearing until the first Court-day after the vacation, and for an order to the Thana Court to issue subpœnas to the applicant's witnesses, who were at Bhendir. The application was granted.

RE HAJEE JAKARIA CUMMOO.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, an adjudged insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE JAVERILAL CUNYALAL.

On the application of Mr. Davar, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE EDWARD ARTHUR DE SOUZA.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the insolvent was granted an interim order.

ACCORDING to the latest news from Murshidabad, the floods show no sign of diminishing. The water flowing from the breach at Rampal is extending to the neighbouring villages. In the town, the water is not running away, while the part which escaped the effects of the breach at Berhamganj is now becoming flooded from the outflow at Rampal. The officers on the spot are exerting themselves to the utmost to check the disaster, and to relieve the sufferers.

THE demand for rifles exists not only ou the North-west Frontier, but on the far-away eastern border of Assam, observes a contemporary. At least this is the only conclusion which can be arrived at from the thefts of Goverhment rifles belonging to the Assam police. Curiously enough, the police were themselves the thieves, the Manipuris enlisted in the Surma Valley Battalion being the offenders. In one case a havildar was actually found in possession of a stolen rifle. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, this heavy punishment being necessary as several rifles had been stolen. The Manipuris seem to make but poor policemen, and those who were in the Surma Valley Battalion have been scattered among the detachments in other districts. Men of other nationalities behaved with some eccentricity, too. Thus when an armed civil policeman was prosecuted and imprisoned for allowing a prisoner to escape, five of his fellows sent in their resignations as a practical protest. They do not seem to have been taken at their word by the District Superintendent of Police, who is wigged for his leniency by the Chief Commissioner. "Instant dismissal and proscription from further employment in Govetnment service" is said to be the only proper way of treating such a breach of discipline: and every Inspector-General of Police will agree with this decision. But the District Superintendent was afraid of deterring respectable persons from enlisting in the force, and the five offenders presumably had the best of the business.

## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### THE TELLY GULLY MURDER.

AT the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Hajee Elias Allarakhia, a young Mahomedan, was charged with the commission of the murder of Fatma, woman, on the 5th ult., in Telly Gully. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Slater, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. R. D. Setna appeared for the prisoner. After two or three challenges, the following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Framjee F. Davar, Foreman.

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| Mr. W. H. Middleton. | Mr. G. A. Barnett. |
| Mr. K. R. Cama. | Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia. |
| Mr. R. Alladinbhoy. | Mr. J. Griffiths. |
| Mr. J. P. Cornforth. | Mr. P. Pearson. |

Mr. Latham, in addressing the jury, explained the sections of the Indian Penal Code as discriminating between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The facts of the case were briefly these. The prisoner and the deceased Fatma lived in Telly Gully in a house, plans of the several rooms in which would be laid before the jury. They occupied two rooms on the first floor. There were some windows in the rooms, but they were barred so as to stop all access to or egress from them, and practically the only access to the rooms was by the door opening on to the road or by a side door, which was at the time of the murder found to be locked. The prisoner and the deceased had lived together for some time back, and addressed each other as brother and sister. The woman appeared to have possessed the means of subsistence. Probably they often quarrelled, and the prisoner on one occasion was seen to strike the deceased, with what intention the jury would have to infer from the evidence as to what took place. It would appear that the landlord of the house saw the deceased alive and well about 2 p.m. on the 5th ult., and it was between that hour and 5 p.m. that evening that the prisoner committed the offence. The only eye-witness of the whole occurrence was a little boy, Mummoo, who was stated to be the adopted son of the deceased, but who was considered to be too young to have his evidence made admissible. About the time of the murder, there were a great many people about the premises, among whom were two Mahomedan bheestees, Monalala and another, who were sitting at the bottom of the stairs leading down from the deceased's room. They saw the little boy Mummoo come running downstairs past them, and they heard the prisoner cry out "Go and give information." The prisoner had in his hand at the time a knife with which he appeared to have struck himself across his abdomen. Some of the neighbours, who saw him strike himself, appeared to have run away from fright. Shortly afterwards the attention of the neighbours was arrested by the prisoner's shouts. A person living in the house next to the deceased's, looking out of his window into the street, heard the prisoner crying out "Sepoy, sepoy, I have committed a murder." Another witness heard him say "Call a sepoy, I have committed a murder." Hearing the alarm that was raised, a policeman who was on duty at the corner of the street went to the deceased's house, and in company of three other persons, went upstairs into a room where he saw the dead body of the deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood with a wound across her throat, which, there was, no doubt, caused her death. Prisoner took up the knife and handed it to the policeman. It was made over to Mr. Butterfield, the police inspector of the division, who arrived at the house soon afterwards, and who sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital the prisoner, who had his wound bound up. It was a serious wound across the abdomen. As the relations between the prisoner and the deceased were not properly known, the motive for the murder could not be exactly stated, but the suggestion of the prosecution was that the murder was the result of a former quarrel.

At the termination of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Setna, in addressing the jury on behalf of the defence, remarked that no evidence had been adduced by the prosecution to show that the prisoner committed the murder. The theory set up by the prosecution was not inconsistent with the innocence of the prisoner. It was quite possible, said the learned counsel, that another man committed the murder and ran away; and that the prisoner, seeing what had happened, was plunged into grief, and that giving way to it, he tried to commit suicide. In the confusion into which he fell on account of the sudden calamity that had overtaken him, he might have used expressions which were not rightly understood and were misconstrued. The jury must satisfy themselves that the theory of the prosecution was not inconsistent with the innocence of the prisoner. The theory which he had mentioned that another man might have committed the murder and ran away was not an impossible theory, especially when the prisoner's conduct after the murder was considered. He did not run away like a criminal conscious of his guilt, but on the contrary was anxious for the presence of the police at the scene of the murder. If the jury had any doubt in their minds as to the guilt of the accused, the learned counsel asked that they should give him the benefit of the doubt.

Three witnesses were called for the defence, and they stated that they occasionally went to the deceased's room. They saw no quarrel between the prisoner and the deceased.

Mummoo, the little adopted son of the deceased, was at this stage called by desire of the Judge. The little fellow was raised upon a chair in the witness-box, and in answer to the Judge, said: My name is Mummoo. I am the son of Elias (prisoner) and Fatma, woman. She is dead. That man (prisoner) cut her throat with a knife. I saw it with my own eyes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setna: I understand the nature of an oath. It is to speak the truth in the fear of God.

Mr. Setna: Did anybody teach you to say that?
Witness: No.
The Judge: Did you see her throat cut?
Witness: Yes.
Mr. Setna: Where were you?
Witness: I was in the house upstairs.
The Judge: Did you see the knife?
Witness: Yes.
The Judge: Who brought it?
Witness: It was kept in the house, and that man cut Fatma with it.

Mr. Latham briefly replied upon the evidence called for the defence.

Mr. Setna wanted to know with whom Mummoo had been staying since the murder.

It was admitted for the prosecution that he had been staying with the police.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, remarked that the only question for their consideration was whether the prisoner committed the murder of Fatma. Were they satisfied in their minds beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner committed the murder? If they were, his lordship told them that they must find a verdict of guilty of murder. The circumstances were such that the less serious charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was out of the question. Those circumstances were peculiarly a matter for the consideration of the jury, and the facts of the case lay within a narrow compass. The jury must come to their verdict upon those facts. They must find, however, that the story of the prosecution was absolutely true before they found the accused guilty. They must satisfy themselves beyond all reasonable doubt that no one else but the prisoner committed the murder of Fatma.

The jury retired for consultation and returned into court after about half an hour, when the foreman, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, stated that the jury were divided in opinion by seven to two.

The Judge: Are you not likely to be more unanimous?

The Foreman: We are not likely, my lord, to agree.

The Judge: Are you not likely to be more unanimous?

The Foreman: No.

The Judge: Are you satisfied that you will not be unanimous?

The Foreman: Yes.

In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, the Foreman stated that the seven were for a verdict of guilty.

His lordship accepted the verdict of the majority. In passing sentence upon the prisoner, his lordship told him he had been found guilty of murder by a majority of the jury on the most clear evidence. His lordship had no doubt that the prisoner killed Fatma. He had given his lordship no grounds which could in any way mitigate the offence, and he was therefore sentenced to be hanged.

Late in the afternoon the following case was heard before his lordship and a common jury:—

STABBING A WIFE WITH A KNIFE.

Dhondoo Govind was charged with an attempt to murder his wife Chandree and with voluntarily causing her grievous hurt. Mr. Davur, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Basil Scott appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case appeared to be these. The prisoner had a second wife, who was living separately from him. On the morning of the 13th June last, the prisoner, when he left his house for the mill in which he was employed, told his wife, Chandree, not to bring his food to the mill that day. She did not obey those instructions, but took his food to the mill as usual about 7 a.m. He was standing at the gateway of the mill compound, and advancing towards her. He threw away the food which she carried on her head seized her by the hair of her head, and threw her down to the ground, saying "Why did you bring the food, though I told you not to do so?" He gave her two or three blows with his clenched fist and cut her in several places with a knife, inflicting four wounds, which, in the opinion of the medical witness, were not serious. A police ramosee went and rescued Chandree, who ran away to her house. She was afterwards taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she was detained eight days.

Chandree, when in the witness-box, appeared unwilling to give evidence against her husband. She said she received a cut in her neck, but it was accidental.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott: Prisoner did not sit upon my chest and try to cut my throat with a knife.

The Judge: I suppose you don't wish to proceed against your husband?

Chandree: I don't.

Several other witnesses were called for the prosecution. His Lordship remarked that there was no case to go to the jury on the first charge. Counsel addressed the jury on the evidence as it bore on the second charge of voluntarily causing grevious hurt. His lordship having summed up at some length, the jury by a majority of six to three found the prisoner guilty of causing hurt with a cutting instrument.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said there could be no doubt that prisoner caused his wife hurt by means of a knife. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer six months' further rigorous imprisonment.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

## ALLEGED BRIBERY IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

AT the High Court on Monday, Mr. Justice Jardine delivered separate judgments in the cases of the other classers in the Ahmedabad Revenue Survey and Assessment Department, namely Labhshunker Iohashunker, Mangalal Dowlutram, Harishunker Veniram, and Chotalal Shivram, agreeing with Mr. Justice Scott in the opinion that the convictions and sentences should be reversed, and the fines, if paid by the accused, should be refunded.

Mr. Justice Jardine said: The accused was convicted by Mr. Dracup, a Magistrate of the First Class, under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and in default of payment to two months' further simple imprisonment. The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, after sending for the record, and hearing the accused's pleader, rejected his appeal. He then petitioned this Court in revision on several grounds, the most important being that there was no corroboration of the accomplices, who said he had received the bribe, and that the evidence had been wholly misappreciated. We called for the record, and allowed the accused to be released on bail, pending the hearing of his petition. He has been represented before us by Mr. Branson, and the Government Pleader has appeared for the Crown in support of the conviction. The accused is a classer in the Revenue Survey Department, 53 years of age. He has been in the service of Government for thirty-two years. It is not contested that his character has been good all that time. He has been in the Survey Department since 1857, and has done thirty years of service entitling to pension. He denies the charge made against him by the three witnesses who say they paid him a bribe of Rs. 30: he suggested to the magistrate that the charge was made because he did his work faithfully as a servant of the Government. Evidence of his good character was given. The magistrate finds, and the accused also states that he was at the village of Matoda from 15th November to 22nd December, 1888, in the performance of his duty, which is to classify the soils of fields for assessment purposes. This involves measurements and digging up in the fields. The classer makes report to a superior officer of the Revenue Survey. Those of us who have been assistants in the Revenue Survey or employed as Assistant Collectors in Districts, where that survey is in progress, are well aware of the ancient practice of requiring the landowners to assemble and provide labourers for carrying the chain and theodolite, for doing the digging, and for holding the flags. This duty of the villagers has long been statutable: the present law is found in the Land Revenue Code, Bom. Act V. of 1879, sec. 96 and 97. The villagers don't like the work: the survey officers have constantly to call in the influence of the Mamlutdar or Assistant Collector to get it done: it is always irksome to the ryots. All the evidence in this case shows that the villagers felt it a burden, and particularly, because the season required them to be in the field looking after their own rabi crops. When a classer is sent to a village at such a time, he has opportunity for adding oppressively to the burden imposed by the law; but under any circumstances his visit and duty are disliked as much as those of an excise-officer or any collector of an unpopular tax. He generally is alone, with, perhaps, a cook and a peon; and both his work and his circumstances expose him to danger, which in this country often arises from fraudulent conspiracies and the usual weapon of false evidence. It is, therefore, of the highest importance to officials in such positions and to the performance of their duties that all the protections which the equal law extends and which the Courts enforce should operate when they are charged with offences. I refer particularly to the long settled rules about the weight of evidence. Not one of the many witnesses who have been examined speak to any, even the slightest illegal or oppressive act done by the accused. This fact speaks volumes. There is also evidence that his superior officer, Mr. Forde, came to the village, and was attended by many people who had to hold flags, &c., for Mr. Forde: yet no complaint was made. These facts render it improbable that the villagers would collect Rs. 30 to pay the accused as a bribe. They render it still more improbable that they did so in order to avoid his oppression, although it is possible, though hardly probable, and not even suggested by the prosecution, that they may have conspired to get by corrupt means some relaxation of the duty of services imposed by law. It is admitted for the Crown that there is no evidence nor even suggestion that the accused ever asked or hinted at the offer of a bribe of any sort, nor that he was in any way cognizant of the alleged subscription or intention to raise a subscription. There are a number of witnesses who say that the patel and others collected money from them on the pretence that it was for the benefit of the accused. But none of these men ever troubled their heads to inquire what the patel did with the money; some say they paid simply because the patel asked. The magistrate says they are utterly illiterate and extremely ignorant: and it is clear that they are very liable to be imposed upon by people like this patel, who in spite of his conspiracy to bribe, confessed too by himself, is still retained, it would appear, as the head man of the village. The evidence about the subscription does not in any way relate to the accused. But besides the improbabilities abovementioned, there are notable discrepancies. The patel and Gaga Tharsang give absolutely different accounts of the principle of rating, although they were examined by the magistrates in March, and had already been examined by the mamlutdar. They contradict each other as to whether the patel collected on the first day. They baffle the defence altogether by saying they don't remember whether the affair occurred before or after Mr. Forde came to the village—his visit being the most prominent and public fact in the case. Whatever may be the truth about the subscription, it is not a matter that touches the accused. The only thing imputed as guilty to the accused is the acceptance of the Rs. 30 which the patel, Gaga Tharsang, and a Bania grocer, named Popat, say they handed to the accused some five days before he left the village, and when presumably most of his work was over. Till then, it is admitted, there is no reason to suppose he had any reason to believe any bribe was to be offered. I have already mentioned the glaring discrepancy in the statements of the patel and Gaga about the rating. As regards Popat he is one of those witnesses whom our experience leads us to look on with great suspicion. He was casually on the spot, being there, he says, on business of his own about getting some money from a debtor which he did not do. The other two for no apparent reason ask him to make the payment. Time after time we have found that such a witness is suborned to give false evidence. There is no corroboration of documentary evidence either of the subscription or the payment; nor any of that corroboration of the witnesses by statements made by themselves at the time. On such evidence of fact, a Judge would caution a jury to scan it closely before finding a prisoner guilty, I am inclined to think that the present case is one where, as a Court of Revision, it might be our duty to acquit the accused on the facts. But when we consider the manner in which the trying magistrate has viewed the testimony, I am of opinion that the accused is entitled to an acquittal on a point of law. He did consider whether the witnesses were telling the truth; but at the same time while laying some stress on the power of the accused to harass the villagers and on the irksome nature of the services they rendered, he failed to notice the entire absence of any suggestion of oppression and the fact that the law required him, in doing his duty, to exact the irksome services, I see no reason to doubt the statement of the accused that he required eighteen men in the fields—i.e. 5 to carry the flags, 1 to carry the shankoo, 2 to carry the chain, 1 to carry the duftar, 1 to carry the crowbar, and the rest to carry the pickaxes and spades; and that 4 more were wanted when Mr. Forde came to inspect, and test his work. The error of the magistrate consisted in his not scrutinizing the evidence of the three bribers, the patel, Gaga, and Popat as accomplices. It was admitted by the Government Pleader that he did not do this; and the judgment shows no trace that he looked upon the bribers as accomplices. Indeed the Government Pleader contended that they were not accomplices; but he admitted that they became criminals by offering a bribe to a public servant. I am of opinion that, as their act was criminal and punishable, they were accomplices; and this being so, as the rules of law must be applied to all alike, the accused was entitled to have the evidence of the three bribers looked upon as testimony which, in the absence of corroboration, it would be against prudence and practice to believe. The patel and Gaga certainly conspired about and instigated the bribery; and the grocer Popat's statements show a guilty knowledge. I think it would be against all practice to treat the testimony of corrupt persons like these as in any way equal to the testimony of ordinary honest men. For these reasons, I am of opinion that the conviction and sentence should be squashed and the accused acquitted.

HARI SHANKAR *vs.* QUEEN-EMPRESS.

It has been argued for the accused that as regards two of the charges, *viz.*, the agreement to accept the proceeds of an illegal addition to the land assessment, and as to the corrupt receipt of Rs. 5, the Courts below were in error, in so far that they did not test the evidence of accomplices by the rule regarding corroboration. It would seem from the judgments that this usual test was not applied. There is evidence of accomplices who actually did demand and in several cases collect, the illegal levy, that they did this at the instigation of the Revenue Collector, the Talati, Bapuji, and the accused, who is a classer in the Revenue Survey. There is evidence of the same accomplices, that they paid the illegal collection back to several ryots. These accomplices are also corroborated by other witnesses who are not shown to have had any corrupt intention or to have joined in any bribery transaction: they may literally be regarded as victims of extortion: they accused Bapuji, the Talati, of having made the illegal levy when he collected the land assessment. But there is no evidence at all that the accused ever received the money or made any refund. The conviction on this charge rests entirely on the statement of accomplices who speak only to the accused having consented to such a levy being made. Their story is open to great suspicion as the levy was immediately discovered; and it would have been impossible for classers, who are disliked by the ryots to have levied such a tax with impunity. As regards the bribe of Rs. 5, there is no evidence, except that of the accomplices. I am of opinion that the accused is entitled to an acquittal on the first head of charges: As otherwise any person of good character might be convicted of instigation on the evidence of men who collect an illegal levy, and without accounting for what they do with it, swear they acted as his agents. The innocent ryots corroborate the accomplices only as to the circumstances of the extortion by the talati, but not as to the accused being connected with it, a distinction we are bound to take, following Baron Alderson in R. *vs.* Wilks, 7 C and P. 272. See also the cases in 5. Cal. W. R. 18 and 60 Cr. R. About the other two charges the Sessions Judge has not given any opinion to aid us in weighing the evidence of fact. As to the Rs. 5 bribe, the accused ought to be acquitted, because there is no corroboration of the accomplices. As regards the more trivial matter of the accused allowing the accomplices in the illegal levy to assure the grocer that they would pay Rs. 5-15 due for provisions from accused, it is to be observed that the grocer is an independent witness. But the magistrate does not at all appear to have understood the legal character of the others who offered the corrupt inducement, or to have applied the rule which Sir. E. Peacock describes as the great safeguard when dealing with such evidence. We have to substitute our own view of the facts as the Courts below have ignored the rule. It would appear that the whole transaction was open even on the showing of the prosecution; and if the case had been tried by itself, and not along with the far more serious charge of instigating the levy of an illegal tax, I doubt if the magistrate would have taken the view he did. I do not think it would be prudent to convict on the statement of men who so impudently fleeced the ryots, if their own stories are true, and as the accused has been prejudiced, because the rule of practice was not applied, we ought to give him the benefit of any doubts, and I would, therefore acquit him of this charge also.

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I concur with my brother Scott in his view of the law and facts, and in holding that the accused classer is entitled to an acquittal. Mr. Wassudeo Joglekar, who appeared for him, adopted the arguments of Mr. Branson in Criminal Revision 263 as to accomplices, and as to the doctrine of necessity. It was in my opinion impossible for the Courts below to determine the facts, without regard to the rule about accomplices. The evidence has a suspicious similarity to that produced in the other cases. The witnesses are collectors and payers of bribes and people whom they, not the accused, cajoled into paying money. There is the usual attempt to implicate two classers, the usual borrowing of a little money from a Bania who makes entries in books which are kept so irregularly that they hardly stand investigation and no good as corroboration. No oppressive act or omission in the work of classing is proved, whereas it is proved and admitted by the chief bribers, accusers in the matter of the bribe of Rs. 25, that the accused had, on an official reference from his superior, witness Bapulal, to inquire and report on supposed encroachments made on Government land by Subal, one of the collectors and payers of that bribe and by the Police Patal Bechar, who took a great corrupt part in the bribing and who still remains Police Patel. Subal also is the father of Chagan and owner of the firm which advanced the money, and Chagan was cognizant of the whole matter, and is responsible for the entries made in the books, including that so much relied upon by the prosecution which contains the statement that the money was borrowed to be paid to the classers. These books are admittedly full of mistakes, interpolated pages and mistakes in paging. The person whose hand actually paid the Rs. 25 to accused, one Bapat, joined in the work of corruption, and put himself under terror of the law in the most accidental haphazard way. Now as the accused produced most respectable witnesses who absolutely contradicted the bribers as to what accused was doing at the time of payment, the magistrate ought to have required the bribers to be explicit as to time and as to whether Anupram the classer or other persons were present. Dausing says he was: the others wont be sure. Anupram says he was, and that the incident of bribery never occurred. It would be entirely unsafe to hold it proved on the testimony of Subal, Bapat, and Dausing without independent corroboration. The Magistrate, Mr. Edaljee, has failed to consider that the bribers may have an ill-will against the accused, because he has reported on their encroachments. The same sort of reflections as to the head of corroboration arise on the evidence about the bribes of Rs. 12 and Rs. 1 and about the feast. The statements in the Bania's books were made at the dictation of accomplices.

CHOTALAL *vs.* QUEEN-EMPRESS.

I am of opinion that justice requires that we should interfere in this case, and that we are all well within the decisions when we use our powers of revision to set aside the conviction and sentence. The trying magistrate did not treat as accomplices the persons who, on a mere suggestion of the accused, as they say, procured the money which they used as a bribe if their evidence be believed. I am of opinion that the conspiring for and procuring of the money made these witnesses accomplices, and that, therefore, the rule requiring independent corroboration of a trustworthy kind is applicable, and that it was an error in law on the part of the magistrate to ignore this rule. This error has affected his whole appreciation of the evidence, and caused him to treat as light discrepancies the numerous and important contradictions and improbabilities in the evidence. Some of these may shortly be specified. The two persons who said they paid the bribe to the classer were not certain of the identity of the accused. Four witnesses say they were present at the payment, but the two who actually paid the bribe deny that the other two were present. The sowkar Chagan who advanced the money says that a bond was executed, which was returned this year on repayment to the two tenderers of the bribe. But these two make no mention of the bond and it has not been produced, a matter of great importance as the two bribes deny that they repaid the money-leader, although he names them as having done so, and says one of them actually put the money in his hand, and as the money-lender's book are discrepant. The money-lender, said one Magan, his brother, had written the entry of the loan, but Magan denies this. As regards the refund they say the date was Paush Shud 9th, but in the khatawahi the date appears as the 11th. The money-lenders say the mukhi was present when a collection was made among the villagers of money for the repayment. But the mukhi denies this most positively. The money-lender says the two bribers told him that they wanted the money for the accused Chotalal, and a survey measurer, named Shivlal, and Magan confirms this statement; and as remarked by the magistrate the daybook entry states that the money was advanced for payment to both Chotalal and Shivlal. But it is quite inconsistent with the theory of the prosecution that Shivlal had anything to do with the case: there is no mention of him in the evidence, and it may well be surmised that his name was entered in the money-lender's day book for some crafty purpose, and in a country where it is not uncommon to fabricate entries in order to use them as evidence, this fact ought to awaken great suspicion. It is also to be noticed that it was the duty of the accused as a classer in the Revenue Survey to require from the villagers personal attendance and other acts which they are bound by law to perform, however irksome these services may be. The fact that the accused required these services is equivalent to a statement that he did his duty: he can only be incriminated in that respect by evidence proving that he exceeded his duty and extorted services in an oppressive manner. Lastly, there is no evidence of any motive for the bribe, as it is admitted that the accused had left the village before any payment was made to him, and that the occasion for requiring the service was past.

MAGANLAL *vs.* QUEEN-EMPRESS.

My judgment in Criminal Revision 263 contains my reasons for holding that in this case Mr. Dracup committed an error in treating the witnesses who say they paid the subscribed bribe to accused, and the witnesses who say they conspired to bribe at the suggestion of friends and neighbours, as if these two sorts of witnesses were neither criminally punishable nor accomplices in the alleged crime. The Sessions Judge who heard the appeal does not advert at all to the rule that requires that accomplices should be corroborated by independent evidence. There is some vague evidence of threats used by the accused. Most of the bribers say they paid to avoid being made to erect boundary marks. But it is admitted that over such matter the accused had no control: so the story is improbable. The witness Hira confesses to starting a subscription, and making a collection of Rs. 2½ for bribing the accused. He says he paid this sum the same day to accused at the Chowra, and Ambaram, one of the organizers of the subscription, says he happened to be present at the payment. Hira declares that accused had never asked him for money. Hira deposed to receiving money from two subscribers named Daji and Sankla and the case is that they borrowed the money from a grocer named Atmaram, who was examined and produced his books. Here as in others of these cases, the evidence breaks down. For it is proved to the magistrate's satisfaction, and there can be no doubt about it that Atmaram's dates show the payment to Daji one day after accused had left the village, and that to Sankla two days after. The magistrate thinks these two entries which are false if the theory of the prosecution is true, are the result of mistake, and, therefore, he falls back on the more oral evidence of the two accomplices. But he has overlooked the fact that Daji swears that Atmaram made the entry at the time. If Atmaram had no reason to falsify his accounts, the entries are evidence in favour of the accused, and indicate an attempt to give a false complexion to ordinary village dealings in order to implicate the accused. It appears to me that in such a state of evidence, the accused has a peculiar right to the application of the rule about accomplice testimony, for this testimony is the very danger to which people are exposed, unless what Sir Barnes Peacock in Elahi Bux's case calls the great safeguard of the rule is extended to them. The rule must be extended to all alike. The accused is not shown to have done any oppression in his official duty, irksome as that duty always is to the village people. I am of opinion that there has been a failure of justice, and that the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal, for the reasons given above, which coincide with the principal arguments of Mr. Gokaldas, who appealed for him at the hearing.

## THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

THE covering despatches to Sir George White's report on these operations, given in the *Gazette of India*, are as follows:—

From Major-General E. H. H. Collen, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India—dated Simla, 27th of August, 1889.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3238A, dated 18th July, 1889, forwarding despatch from Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., reviewing the principal military operations in which the forces under his command in Upper Burma were engaged between the 31st March, 1888, and the 31st March, 1889, the period between the date of his last general report and that on which he relinquished the command on appointment to the staff as a Major-General on the Bengal establishment.

Sir George White has held the chief command in Burma, except during the intervals when their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army were present in person, from March. 1886, until April, 1889, a period characterised by almost continuous operations in the field, at first against the bands of insurgent dacoits which overran the country, and of late more especially against the frontier tribes to repel their incursions into Burma, and their ravages upon the peaceful inhabitants of the country. The success of these operations which have involved great hardship and labour on the troops, and the satisfactory progress made towards the pacification of the country, must be ascribed in very large measure, to the skill, judgment and ability of Sir George White. The Governor-General in Council fully concurs in the high approbation expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Major-General; his Excellency in Council also cordially endorses the Commander-in-Chief's praise of the ability and energy with which the several commanders acting under Sir George White have directed the detailed columns under their commands; also his Excellency's approbation of the troops, officers, and men of all ranks, alike, both British and native, for the untiring and cheerful endurance displayed by them throughout these protracted and laborious operations. It will be the pleasing duty of the Governor-General in Council to bring these valued services to the notice of her Majesty's Government.

The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by Sir Frederick Roberts that the cordial relations maintained by Sir George White with the successive Chief Commissioners of Burma and the hearty co-operation of the civil and military administration have conduced in a high degree to the success which has been achieved towards the pacification of that country.

From Major-General W. K. Elles, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—dated Simla, 18th July, 1889.

In continuation of my despatch No. 21-33-A., dated 11th May, 1888, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India to transmit herewith a despatch from Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., containing a report of the principal military operations in which the forces composing the garrison of Upper Burma were engaged between the 31st March, 1888, and the 31st March, 1889, comprising generally the period between the date of the last report and the date on which Sir George White relinquished his command in Upper Burma on the consolidation of the Burma Command into a District of the Madras Army.

The services performed by the troops have been so fully described by Sir George White and the leaders of the several field forces that it remains only for his Excellency to endorse the high terms in which the Major-General speaks of the ability and energy with which the several commanders have directed the detached columns, and the untiring and cheerful endurance displayed by the troops, officers, and men of all ranks alike, both European and native. The names of those officers and men whom his Excellency would bring to the notice of the Government of India as specially deserving of reward, are submitted separately.

But while commending to the notice of the Government the good work of the Upper Burma Force, during the past year, Sir Frederick Roberts cannot but briefly refer to the general results of those operations and to the progress in the great work of the pacification of the province of Burma to which they point. The operations of the year 1887-88, while including frontier reconnaissances, had been chiefly confined to the suppression of dacoity in the districts acquired in 1885-86, the bordering States having been but scantily visited and being practically unknown.

During the past year, on the other hand, while the maintenance of order in the central districts has been principally entrusted to the Police, supported by the reserves of the regular troops, the operations of the military by well-equipped forces have comprised expeditions into the outlying regions on the west, north, and east, expeditions attended with almost unvarying and continuous success, and resulting, as shown by Sir George White, in the inclusion within the settled influence of British rule, of tracts comprising 50,000 square miles, inhabited by tribes who, while to some extent nominally subject to the old Kingdom of Burma, were practically inimical alike to the ruler and his people. In the east, hands were joined with the advanced parties of the troops of the King of Siam; on the north a step in approach has been made towards the eastern borders of Assam on the Upper Irrawaddy, and in the neighbourhood of Bhamo turbulent tribes on the borders of China have been brought to order; while on the west the expedition to the Chin Hills, primarily caused by the incursions of these brave but barbarous tribes and the carrying into captivity the inhabitants of peaceful Burman villages on the west of the Chindwin has prepared the way for the opening up of direct communication with the shores of the Bay of Bengal.

The political significance of these results requires no special indication, but with reference to the Chin expedition it may be stated that the establishment of Fort White within about 80 miles of the police post of Lungleh, recently planted in the Lushai hills by the expedition directed from Chittagong, will have an important effect in the settlement of tract of hills comprising the country of the Lushai and neighbouring tribes, which have proved a source of annoyance for years past on the eastern borders of Bengal. The civilising influence of these posts, dominating from the east and west respectively, at hitherto unexplored mountainous region, may be safely predicted from the experience of the now settled Jyntiah hills in Assam, with regard to which it is within the knowledge of Government that not many years ago the district of which Shillong is the centre was as turbulent and as great a source of annoyance as is the Lushai country of the present day.

While according the fullest credit to the troops who have been instrumental in achieving these great results, Sir Frederick Roberts desires to record his obligations to Major-General Sir George White. During the three and a half years of his employment in Burma, Sir George White had for two years held the chief command of the large force employed in

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE new examination test for Woolwich and Sandhurst comes into operation on Jan. 1 1891. Under the revised regulations there will be a preliminary examination in elementary arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, French or German, English from dictation, elementary Latin, geometrical drawing, and geography, and for these subjects no marks will be given. Class I is obligatory, and includes mathematics (for Woolwich) 3,000 marks, while Sandhurst candidates, will receive 2,500; Latin 2,000; French or German 2,000. Class II includes higher mathematics, 2,000; German or French, 2,000, Greek, 2,000; English history, 2,000; chemistry, 2,000; physics, 2,000; physical geography and geology, 2,000. In this class candidates will be at liberty to select any two subjects. Class III comprises English composition, 500; freehand drawing, 500; geometrical drawing, 1,000 All three may be taken.

The colonelcy of the 2nd batt. Essex Regt., which fell vacant by the death of General H. W. Breton, is to be absorbed, General Sir Charles Stavely becoming colonel of the double battialion. The following regiments have now been brought down to the reduced establishment:—Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Gloucestershire, East Surrey, West Riding, Royal Sussex, Hampshire, South Lancashire, Black Watch, Oxfordshire Light Inf., Essex, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Royal Berkshire, Royal West Kent, Yorkshire Light Inf., Shropshire Light Inf., Middlesex, King's Royal Rifles, Manchester, York and Lancaster Highland Light Inf., Seaforth Highlanders, Royal Irish Rifles, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Connaught Rangers, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Leinster, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The following have still to be reduced, viz.:—Scottish Rifles, Worcestershire, East Lancashire, Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., Border, South Staffordshire, Dorsetshire, Welsh, North Lancashire, Wiltshire, North Staffordshire, Durham Light Inf., Gordon Highlanders, Rifle Brigade, and West India Regt. Twenty-nine supernumeraries have, therefore, been disposed of, and fifteen have yet to be got rid of.

The *Army and Navy Cazette* says:—A correspondent, who ought to be well informed, writes to us from Cairo on Aug. 3:—"The principal medical officer here has just certified half the Scottish Borderers as unfit to go south. They are 'men' either too weedy or too young, or both—a new satire on our present system. No one can say that it is the fault of the regimental authorities, for a more devoted body of soldiers than Col. Coke and his officers could not be found; and the Borderers came here with a reputation which they have fully maintained. What can be said, however, for a system which sends on foreign service battalions which on medical inspection have to put into the depot the very men who ought to be ready in every way to bear arms against an enemy? We may be creating a Reserve, but are we not doing it at the expense of the first line? There is a committee sitting now on the subject of Militia organisation. Why should not the Militia be constituted the Reserve of the army, and under a proper system, such as the Germans have built up, be officered and 'manned' as a Reserve should? This is the ideal system, and the sooner we adopt it the better, if even the ballot has to be enforced in order to keep the ranks filled."

At Fermoy, on Aug. 21, Mr. Coroner Rice held an inquest on the body of Capt. Hugh Mansel, Royal Yorkshire Regt., who committed suicide on Aug. 20 in his room at Fermoy Barracks. The deceased left a paper on his dressing-table, on which was written, "I feel insanity coming on me, and do this to save further misery." It appears he shot himself with a double-barrelled fowlingpiece and a No. 6 grouse cartridge. He was very popular with his fellow-officers, and his death is deeply felt. Private Thomas Mastersy deposed that he was servant to the deceased, and on going to his room on the previous evening found him lying on his back dead, with his shoulders on the fender and his head resting against the bars of the grate. The gun produced was in his left hand. There was blood about the room. He went for the superior officer. Lieut. John Charles Digby Pinney deposed that on going to Capt. Mansel's room he found the deceased half lying, half sitting, on the floor, quite dead; one side of his face was blown away. He never noticed anything peculiar in the deceased's manner, but he had been melancholy for the last few days and was rather worried about going on detachment duty, as he was never on that duty before. District Inspector Ball said he believed Fermoy did not agree with the deceased. The witness further said he understood deceased's father and sister died recently. Surg. Croker said he believed the deceased was insane when he wrote the note found on his table. Lieut. Elkington said that four or five days ago the deceased observed to him that he was a great smoker of cigarettes, but he had given it up, and having done so felt very queer in his head and quite silly. Major Lingbourne said he had known the deceased since 1877, and he bore a very high character as an officer, and his moral character was of the highest order. The jury found a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of a gunshot wound, self-inflicted while temporarily insane.

A case of suicide occurred at the Royal Marine Depot at Deal on Aug. 17. Captain Hardy, who, owing to ill-health, had been for some time on half-pay, recommenced official work at Walmer about a month ago. He, however, fell ill again, and in consequence became greatly depressed in spirits. On the 17th he went into hospital, where, during the temporary absence of the nurse under whose care he was, he cut his throat so deeply as to almost sever the head from the body. The suicide was the subject of a coroner's inquiry at Walmer. The evidence showed that the deceased officer took a gloomy view of his prospects in the service, owing to his continued illness, and he feared he should be obliged to retire. This idea was borne out by a partly-written letter to his mother, in which he said, "I am very much afraid I shall have to send in my papers, as in my only chance I have failed." This apparently referred to his incapacity for carrying out his duty. Capt. Charles Hardy, the deceased's brother, spoke of some mental aberration he had noticed, and this was confirmed by a brother officer. The jury found a verdict that deceased committed suicide while temporarily insane.

The first week of the Volunteer Artillery meeting at Shoeburyness for the present year closed on Aug. 15, and although the number of detachments which formed the camp were fewer than had been experienced for many years, they went out in a greater number of bodies. The officers' competition with the 10-inch gun was held on the 15th, and showed some very excellent work. The team was composed as follows:—Major W. W. Clay, 8th Lancashire (Liverpool), with the No. 1; and the remaining members of the team in their order on the gun were: Lieut. E. White, 2nd Durham; Lieut. Bulman, 2nd Durham; Capt. W. Richardson, 1st North York; Lieut. Backie, Mid-Lothan Art.; Capt. R. Brydon, 2nd Durham; Capt. H. B. Tasker, 1st Lancashire; Col. H. T. Brown, 1st Cheshire and Carnarvon; Lieut Hardy, 2nd Durham; Capt. J. M. Thompson, 1st North York; Capt. R. L. Wood, 1st Cheshire and Carnarvon; Capt. Turner, 1st Cheshire and Carnarvon; Lieut. W. French, 4th Durham; Major Tate, 2nd Northumberland; and Col. Marwood, 1st East York. They got to work very readily, and it was seen by the first shot that they were well up in their duties. The first shot made a direct hit, the second did as well, and the third also scored a direct hit. This made the highest possible, and the team was loudly cheered. Unfortunately their time was not so good as their firing, for they exceeded their time by 2 min. 55 sec., for which they lost nine points, reducing their total to twenty-seven. The shooting of the week gave the following result:—2,770 points were scored in the 64 and 40-pounder competition, giving an average per detachment of sixty-four points. A grand banquet was given by the volunteer officers to the Commandant of the School of Gunnery, the Camp Commandant, and the whole of the commissioned officers of the School of Gunnery.

On Aug. 17 the Second Division went into camp in the most magnificent weather, and under much more cheerful circumstances in other ways than attended the entry of their comrades of the First Division. The first batch was far more numerous than the whole division of the previous week, and they marched into camp behind a splendid band, that of the 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery, instead of as in the former case in silence. The whole of the accommodation afforded by the camp, which is larger than in any previous year, would be taken up when the last detachment arrived.

The result of the shell competition on Aug. 19 is announced. The first prize of nine silver cups presented by the National Artillery Assocation was won by the 3rd detachment of the 1st North York (Middlesbrough), and the second prize by the 3rd detachment of the 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal). In the firing with the 40-pounders the prizes were won by the Southampton, Ore, South Stockton, and 1st City of London.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

## POONA NATIVE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE following is a list of the awards presented by H. E. the Governor to the successful competitors at Poona Native Arts Exhibition on Tuesday evening, a summary of the proceedings of which appeared in yesterday's issue:—

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES AND GOLD MEDALS.

Babu Chunilal Punnalal, Bombay, jewelry, class IV.
Messrs Ardesir and Byramji, Bombay, woollen carpets, silver plate, sandalwood boxes, &c.
Abalal Rahiman, Kolhapur, water paintings, class XIII
Lala Dindayal, Indore, photographs, class XIII.
Gopala bin Krishnapa Jingar Miraj, wooden bust, class X.
Mr. Prabhuram Jiwanram, Bombay, drugs, class XVIII.
Mr Jata Shankar, Bombay, drugs, class XVIII.
Mr F P Bhumgara, Madras, Swami work, class V.
Mr Pestonji B Press, Bombay, carriage, class XIX.
Mr Purshotum Khushal, Ahmedabad, shields, class V.
Mr Lalu bin Nagapa, Bijapur, stucco work, class VIII.
Maruti Gurav, Poona, Poona figures, class X.
Messrs Burn and Co., Ranigunj, Ceramic ware, class VIII.
Mr J E Modi, Bombay, Nassau Co's Tea.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES AND SILVER MEDALS.

G W Terry, Esquire, Bombay, pottery, class VIII.
Superintendent, School of Arts, Jeypore, pottery and under other classes.
Bholanath. Potter, Delhi, pottery and under other classes.
Superintendant, School of Arts, Madras, pottery and under other classes.
Mr S B Talpade, Poona, art decorations, class XIII.
Mr Tukaram Ramkrishna, Poona, water paintings, class XIII.
Mr Shivashankar Narayan, Bombay, photographs, class XIII
Sakharam Shet Sonar, Poona, Poona figures, class X
Narayen, stone carver, Jeypore, stone carving, class VII
Mr Bulwant Anant Velvankar, Vijayadurg, horn work, class X
The Superintendent, Agra Central Jail, Agra, carpets, class III
The Superintendent, Karachi Jail, Karachi, carpets and towels, class III
Messrs Devi, Shai Chambamal, Amritsir, woollen shawls, class III
Dosabhai Mervanjee Wadia, Bombay, woollen carpets, class III
Govind Vishwanath Dongre, Poona, repoussee work on brass, class V
Messrs Magandas and Jayaramdas, Bombay, silk cloth and cashmere work, class III.
Mr Chingu Shet Sonar, Poona, silver work, class IV.
Mr S Punswami, Shivganga, silver work, class X.
Rao Sheb Dhakji Kashinath, Poona, brass work, class V.
The Superintendent, School of Art, Bombay, do. do
Mahomed Yarkhan, Moradabad, brass wares, class V.
Messrs Shamlal and Co. Do. do. do.
S Kashiram Pandya, Tanjore, Swami work, class V
Messrs N P Shaw and Co, Dinapur, cotton and silk fabrics, class III.
Chadilal Shah, Dinapur, cotton and silk fabrics, class III.
R S Balmukund Hindumal, Poona, cotton and silk fabrics, class III.
Mr M C Pereira, Bandora, drugs, class XVIII.
The Secretary Arya A Vaidak Patshala, Poona, drugs, class XVIII.
Messrs Massey and Co, Madras, iron ploughs, class I.
The Manager, Sugar Works, Madras, sugar, class XIX.
Mr Adarji Dorabji, Poona, sugar, class XIX.
Mr Subrao Putaya, Sirsi, sandalwood work, class X.
Radhan Maistry, Mainpuri, wood work, class VI.
Messrs Mulchandbhai Hattising Ahmedabad, wood carving, class VI.
Mr G C Verrana, Vizagapatam, ivory work, class X.
Kedarbhaksha Maistry, Nagina, wood work, class VI.
The Sawantwadi State, Sawantwadi, lacquered ware, class X.
The Superintendent, Art School, Travancore, ivory work, class VI.
Mr Chandulal Surajmal, Ahmedabad, Kinkhub, class III.
The Kutch State, Kutch, silver work, class IV.
Messrs R H Bana and Co, Nawsari, perfumery, class XV.
The Superintendent, School Industry, Ratnagiri, wood work, class VI.
Sorabji Jamasji Bilimora, Bilimora, sandalwood work, class VI.
Messrs Edalji and Co, Lucknow, carriages, class XIX.
Mr N R Kelkar, Sawantwadi, peacock feather fans, class X.
Mr Nagardas Purbudas, Bombay, iron safe, class XIX.
Messrs Ambler and Co, Dharara, stone work, class VII.
The State Engineer, Gondal, garden tools, class I.
Devji Venkaji, Poona, repousse work on silver, class IV.
Bulwant Raghunath, Indore, clock, class XIX.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES AND BRONZE MEDALS.

Rangu Gurav, Poona, Poona figures, class X
Sivram Govind, Nasik, brass work, class V
Beni Prasad, Mirzapur, woollen carpets, class III
Natha Motiram, Yeola, cotton fabrics, class III
Messrs B Phillips and Co, Poona, drugs, class XVIII
Harichand Mansaram, Bombay, iron safe, class XIX
Bhimashankar Punjaji, Buldhana, cutlery, class V
Messrs Bodharuj and Co, Aurangabad, do do
Mr N R Gogate, Dapoli, arrowroot, class XVIII
The Superintendent, Postal Work-Shop, Aligarh, electroplated ware, class V
Mr Pherozsha Naigaum, pottery, class VIII
Ramlal, Indore, oil paintings, class XIII
Messrs Calastry Brothers, Madras, water colour, class XIII
Ramchandra Vitu Shet Sonar, Sawantwadi, head ornaments, class IV
The Superintendent, C Jail, Lahore, carpets, class III
The Superintendent, Yerrowda Jail, Yerrowda, carpets, class III
The Superintendent, C Jail, Bhagalpur, woollen blankets, class III
Messrs Devishai Probdayal, Amritsir, woolen shawls, class III.
The Manager, Mechanical Institution, Poona, jack screw, class X.
Bhau Murudkar, Poona, polished ware, class V.
Vithal Manchand, Poona, polished ware, class V.
Dulpat Manachand, Poona, Benares brass work, class V.
Ghawnmal Delhi, perforated ware, class V.
Shanka Chimnaji, Poona, brass ware, class V.
Nijambudin, Moradabad, brass ware, class V.
Ajijaudin, Moradabad, brass ware, class V.
Messrs Pashupatinath Shaw, and Co, Dinapur, cotton and silk fabrics, class III.
Thakar Parsadshaw, Dinapur, cotton and silk fabrics, class III.
Bhaw Balkrishna Sonar, Poona, ornaments, class IV.
Vinayak Govind, Yeola, cotton fabrics, class III.
Kondo Bulvant Vaida, Poona, drugs, class XVIII.
Mr. Waman Babaji, Poona, drugs, class XVIII.
The Superintendent of Iron Works, Barakpur, chain pumps, class I.
Mr. Damodhur Ratansey, Bombay, tea and coffee, class XVIII.
The Manager, Indian Tea Supply Company, Calcutta, tea, class XVIII.
Mr J L Hancer, Bareilly, lacquered ware, class V.
Bahadur Maistry, Mainpuri, wood work, class VI.
Abdula Maistry, Nagina, wood work, class VI.
Murad Buksha Maistry, Nagina, wood work, class VI.
Hazarimal Ramchandra, Calcutta, brass enamelled ware, class V.
The Superintendent, Industry School, Pandharpur, class V.
Messrs Kanayalal and Rajmal, Husharpur, wood work, class VI.
Mr Mancherji Manakji, Bombay, condiments, class XVIII.
Messrs R S Joseph and Co, Madras, condiments, class XVIII.
Mr Vishnu Gopinath, Poona, perfumery, class XV.
Messrs Volkart Brothers, Cochin, coir mattings, class XIX.
The Superintendent, House of Correction, Bombay, coir mattings, class XIX.
Gulam Mohidin, Sialkot, Koftgari work, class V.
Mahomed Ajim, Gujrath, Panjab, Koftgari work, class V.
Babu Rakbaldas Pall, Calcutta, clay figures, class X.
Babu Ramlal Pall, Calcutta, clay figures, class X.
Babu Chandrabhusem Pall, Krishnagar, clay figures, class X.
Messrs Ambler and Co, Calcutta, needlework, class III.
Mr J S Socretes, Goa, preserved fruits, class XVIII.
Miranbaksha, Jeypore, arms, class V.
Dalichand Khalipa, Calcutta, arms, class V.
Nurbaksha, Jeypore, arms, class V.
Messrs. Vishram Waman and Co, Bombay, thread, class XIX.
Messrs Hirasing Manikchand, Delhi, models of snakes, class X.
Mr Vithaldas Tikamchand, Poona, perfumery, class XV.

MR. BAINES, the newly appointed Census Commissioner, is now busy getting his office together at Simla prior to starting work. The preliminary instructions to Local Governments, etc., will probably be issued before the end of the year.


# HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

**Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.**

## HAY'S HOP ALE.

**The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.**

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - } **Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.**

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bister Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

**Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.**
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

**W. HAY,** Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

## HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

**W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.**

# S. & H. HARRIS'S

**HARNESS COMPOSITION** (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

**SADDLE PASTE** (Waterproof).

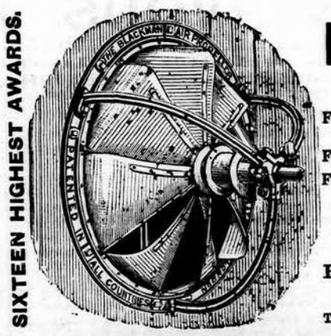
**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.

**HARNESS LIQUID** or Self-shining Jet.

**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

**Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,**
**Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.**

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

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AIR PROPELLER

For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For **COOLING** Purposes, and
For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.

**THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.**
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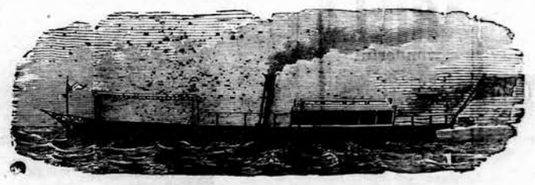
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.



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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
*Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.*
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
**YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.**
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

## The Seven Cuticura Boys

THESE seven beautiful boys owe their beauty of skin, luxuriance of hair, purity of blood, and freedom from hereditary taint or humors of the skin or scalp to the celebrated CUTICURA REMEDIES.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

I think it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure of psoriasis effected upon my daughter,—by the CUTICURA REMEDIES,—who had been suffering for nine years, and had been treated by many physicians without effect. I am thankful to say that, after using the CUTICURA REMEDIES six weeks, a complete cure has been effected. You are at liberty to use this for the encouragement of others, if you think fit.
F. PAMPHILON, St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, Kent.

I am thankful to say that my arms are completely cured of a skin disease from which I have suffered a long time, by the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
MRS. F. SMITH, West Meon, Petersfield.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

**PIMPLES**, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

My little girl, aged three and one half years, who has been suffering from chronic eczema in a very severe form for the past two years, is now quite cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The parts affected were the face, neck and portions of the body, the irritation causing intense suffering. She attended a London hospital for ten months as a paying outpatient, but obtained no relief. During the whole of this time she could not be left alone a moment, as, in spite of having all the affected parts bandaged up, she tore them off and caused the blood to flow.

She was as much trouble when asleep as when awake, and it was necessary to hold her in the arms all night to prevent her rubbing her face on the pillow, which was sufficient to remove the skin. At last she got so bad that it was impossible to take her to the hospital. Her clothes when put on put her in a great heat, and caused lumps to come in her neck. We therefore decided to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was truly gratifying; in one short week there was a decided improvement which has since continued, and now she is the picture of health. No one who has seen her would believe that she presented the pitiable sight she did three months ago. Yours faithfully, C. D.
Full address of Messrs. F. NEWBERY & SONS.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send stamp to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

**BABY'S** Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

# "MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
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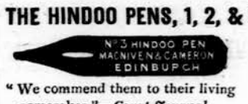
THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

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SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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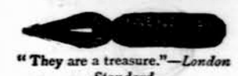

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THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

**Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.**

**2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.**

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# BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

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SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

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## THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
# LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
*LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.*
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**Dr GUILLIÉ'S**
**Elixir & Pills**

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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**9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris**
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
**Scrofulous Cachexis,**
**Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,**
**Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,**
**Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.**

**BLANCARD'S**
**CELEBRATED PILLS,**
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & C°, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
*And all good Chemists.*

***Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases***
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
**Dr GIBERT'S**
Depuratory iodorised
**DRAGÉES & SYRUP**
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Lafitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

**Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH**
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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**ASTHMA & CATARRH**
CURED BY THE
**Cigarettes Espic**
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
*Madras*: Barrie & C°; *Bombay*: Kemp & C°; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

**ALL ILLNESSES**
*in which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the*
**Pneoglycine Gressy**
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
*Awarded various Medals*
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

**Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism**
Can only be cured by **Lythia** Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

**Dr REBOULLEAU'S**
*THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER*
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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**Chlorosis-Wasting diseases**
*Poorness of Blood*
**No one should be without**
**AROUD'S WINE**
**of Iron, cinchona**
***& of soluble meat***
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

**Brou's Injection hygienic**
**infallible, and preservative**
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

**VERITABLE RICORD'S**
**CAPSULES**
***of Copaiba & tar***
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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**"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."**

# Pears'
## Transparent
## SOAP

**Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.**

**Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."**

# Cadbury's Cocoa
(REGISTERED)
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

## IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

*Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.*
*Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.*
*Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.*
*Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.*
*Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.*
*Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.*
*Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.*
*In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.*

**PRECAUTION & WARNING.**—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.
Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

# MÖLLER'S
REGISTERED MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.
# COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulation—usually covers for imperfections.

# JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
## LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

**Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.**

HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

**Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.**

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I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
# NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Trade Mark W
# WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
# RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
**Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful**
**PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.**

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE. W

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**GIN, "DRY,"** *Sir Robert Burnett's.* Old, pure and most delicate flavor. Per dozen, Rs. 21.

**HOLLANDS.** De Kuyper's Finest Geneva, in ordinary quarts, guaranteed genuine. Per dozen, Rs. 21.

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EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

*"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"*

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# BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

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Telegraphic Address: "CAMBRIAN," LIVERPOOL.
# C. W. FIELD, WHOLESALE CHEMIST,
IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF
# ESSENTIAL OILS,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
## SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,
Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—
**Soluble Essences** - { Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
**Heading Liquid** - - { Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.
**Anti-Ferment** - - - { For preserving Syrups, Cordials, or Fruit Juices in all climates.

**PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID**
Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*
Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.

**FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID**
Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.
**C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

# "MOLLISCORIUM"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
## HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
## BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
**VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.**

# NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
**PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.**

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

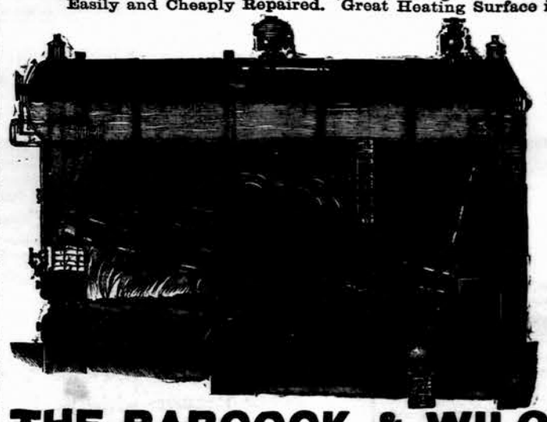
Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

**PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,**
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

# PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.
## A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
**BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,**
**OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.**
**ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.**



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**MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,**
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

**GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.**

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NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
**107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.**
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
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Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay.

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Noted all over the World for their Fluidity, Intensity and Durability.

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Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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